The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5549.—VOL. XXXVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855 PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWAGE.—The steamer HUNTRESS is now prepared to tow vessels to and from sea, or to make any removal required, at the shortest notice. Apply on board, or to LANE and CO., Lower George-street. Terms strictly moderate.

STEAM-TUG WASHINGTON. For towage apply to MITCHELL and CO., Queen's Wharf.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—To Watson's Bay and back, 3s.; children, half-price.—The steamer VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf at 10, 11, 2·30, and 4 o'clock; returning at 11, 12·30, 3, and 5·30 o'clock. S. M. S. P. Co, Campbell's Wharf, 30th March.

STEAMER HUNTRESS for WATSON'S BAY, on SUNDAY, leaving Pusey's Wharf, near the Gas Wharf at 10 and 3, returning at half-past 12 and 6. Tickets there and back, 3s.; children half price.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Change of Hours—On and after MONDAY next, the 2nd April, these packets will start as follows:
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 12 (noon), and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY,
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and from Parramatta at 4 p.m.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The ILLALONG, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 31st March, 1855.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—In order to accommodate the inhabitants of the Southern Districts, the Directors of the A. S. N. Company have determined to extend the communication between Twofold Bay and Sydney to three voyages in each month; and for this purpose the EAGLE steamer will leave SYDNEY on the 15th and 23rd instant, and thereafter on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each successive month; and TWOFOLD BAY on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month, until further notice. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 8th March, 1855.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE.—The A.S.N. Company's steamer EAGLE, C. S. P. CHATFIELD, commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, 3rd April, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co's Wharf, 29th March, 1855.

STEAM to the CLARENCE.—The Grafton Steam Navigation Company's powerful new steamer GRAFTON, 315 tons, 100 horse-power, CHARLES WISEMAN, commander, being laid on as a regular trader, will leave Sydney and Grafton every alternate WEDNESDAY.
Shippers will please observe that it is necessary to pay all freights at the wharf, on delivery of goods either to or from Grafton. WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, agent, Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Saloon	£5 5s.	} Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Intermediate	4 4s.	
Fore cabin	2 5s.	

The A. S. N. Company's new and powerful iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, G. R. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY, Saturday, the 31st instant, leaving the Company's Wharf, at 3 p.m.
Cargo and passengers' luggage must be on board before 1 p.m.
THIS DAY. JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 31st March, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£5	5
Fore cabin	2	5

Landed on the wharf free of any other charge. Freight according to arrangement.
The S. and M. S. P. Company's steamship GOVERNOR-GENERAL, 800 tons, R. P. POCKLEY, commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo, punctually at 3 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BRIDGES, secretary.
S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf, March 31, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Saloon	£5	5s.	} Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Fore cabin	2	5	
Horses	5	0	

The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship YARRA YARRA, WILLIAM BELL, commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY next, the 3rd April, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 31st March, 1855.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Postponement of the Steamer TELEGRAPH from the 5th (the regular day of sailing) to SATURDAY, the 7th April, at (12) noon precisely, for the purpose of conveying the Mail for England by the LIGHTNING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

Saloon	£5	5s.	} Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Fore cabin	3	0	
Horses	5	0	

The Directors of the A. S. N. Company, with a view to afford every facility to the public, in the despatch of the British Mails, and to allow the mercantile community as much time as possible for the despatch of letters, have determined to postpone the departure of their iron clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, for Melbourne, until SATURDAY, the 7th April, to leave the Company's Wharf punctually at (12) noon.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 31st March, 1855.

FOR LONDON via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The magnificent steam ship PACIFIC, 1560 tons, 500 horse power, W. C. THOMPSON, Esq., commander, will positively sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 10 a.m. precisely. This vessel will proceed under steam via the Cape of Good Hope, offering a most desirable route for passengers. A few saloon cabins are still vacant, early application is necessary to
JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary, S. and M. S. P. Company.
This vessel has a hollow room and offers a good opportunity to shippers of gold and specie.
Campbell's Wharf, March 28, 1855.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.—French National Mail Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government.—The steamers belonging to the above Company ply regularly between Marseilles and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These vessels, well-known for their speed and superior accommodations, leave Alexandria bi-monthly on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails, at the same time as the Austrian Boats going to Trieste and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Boats to Southampton. They complete the run from Alexandria to Marseilles via Malta in less than seven days. Passengers for England will find this an eligible route, inasmuch as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats entail a sea passage of thirteen days to Southampton. It is further desirable as it permits passengers visiting Italy to stop at Malta, where, after remaining only 24 hours, in quarantine, they can take passages on board the Company's boats, leaving Malta the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of every month, touching at Messina, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Livorno, and Genoa, and arriving at Marseilles the 5th, 15th, and 25th. A steamer also leaves, every month, Marseilles, for the various ports of Spain and Portugal. Passengers desirous of proceeding by these vessels embark at Alexandria in the steamers belonging to the Company. All the Company's vessels are commanded by officers selected from the Imperial Navy, carry surgeons specially appointed by the French Government, and all possible comforts and luxuries are provided for passengers.
The rates of passage-money, including victuals for the first and second classes are as follows:—

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Alexandria to Malta ...	280	180	110	70
Messina ...	326	204	128	77
Naples ...	372	228	140	85
Civita-Vecchia ...	418	262	155	95
Livorno ...	454	286	170	100
Genoa ...	480	305	180	105
Marseilles ...	495	312	190	120
Syra ...	450	300	185	115
Barcelona ...	545	350	[illegible]	142
Valencia ...	592	383	[illegible]	161
Carthagena ...	624	414	[illegible]	180
Malaga ...	694	452	275	202
Gibraltar ...	730	464	[illegible]	200
Cadiz ...	710	478	[illegible]	217
Lisbon ...	790	528	[illegible]	202

Passengers can stop at any of the intermediate ports, and await the arrival of the succeeding steamer. Families taking passages will be entitled to 20 per cent. discount on amount of passage money, as also single passengers taking return tickets, and families taking return tickets, will be entitled to an additional discount of 10 per cent.
For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. Sydney, November 24.

FOR MORPETH.—The regular trader GRAFTON, 80 tons, Captain MAIDES, will sail about WEDNESDAY NEXT.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The MARY JANE sails on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to G. COLESON; or to W. NIXON and CO., Union Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The brigantine MARION, 100 tons, SMITH, master, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 31st instant.
Apply on board, at Mackenzie's Wharf, or to T. H. GREEN.

MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, J. HASLINGDEN, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. DAY, Sussex-street.

THE EMILY JANE, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs positively THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in bills of lading for signature, by NOON.
E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

DART, for MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—Detained in consequence of the inclement weather. This vessel has room only for a few tons light freight, for which immediate application should be made on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fast-sailing barque ACACIA, will be despatched in a few days. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

POSITIVELY THE FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine clipper brig IMPERIAL, Captain SKINNER, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will be despatched this week. This vessel underwent a thorough overhaul on her last voyage at Geelong, and no expense has been spared in rendering her worthy the preference she has hitherto commanded.
For freight or passage apply to G. THORNE and CO., York-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE GEELONG GOLD FIELDS.—The A1 brigantine WILLIAM and JAMES, JOHNSTON, master, will have immediate despatch. Has room for a few tons light freight only.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, George-street; or GEORGE PUZEY, next Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR PORT COOPER, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND direct.—the fine British-built brig GRATITUDE, 200 tons, Captain D. RODGERS, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 31st instant.
For freight apply to M. E. MURNIN, Commercial-buildings, Queens'-place; for passage, to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—Fast filling up.—The A1 brigantine HIRONDELLE, 180 tons, R. ELLIOTT, master, with despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch, the first-class clipper schooner LICELY, Captain MILLS, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. Has the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, and room only for a few tons, if applied for at once. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR BATAVIA direct, the fine clipper schooner ENTERPRISE, aI 10 years, J. N. JESSIN, commander, will sail for the above port about 3rd or 4th of April.
For freight only apply to HAEGE and PRELL, 1, Jamison-street.

FOR BOMBAY, to sail about 10th April.—The A1 ship CAROLINE READ, A. J. TIBBITT, Esq., commander, 700 tons register will sail for Bombay about the 10th April.
For freight or passage, apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents. Sydney, March 14.

FOR LONDON.—The new fast-sailing clipper ship LADY WARNCLIFFE, 438 tons, commanded by Captain JOB, SHEIER, will be quickly despatched. She is on her first voyage, and the most desirable vessel now offering. Arrangements will be made to receive cargo in a few days.
Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only. The fine fast-sailing ship ASCENDANT, A1 for 12 years, 600 tons, ROBERT SPENCER, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board, off Towns' Wharf; to R. TOWNS and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. 22nd March, 1855.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing American ship NIMROD, 441 tons, Captain WHITING, daily expected from Newcastle.
For freight or passage apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid clipper ship CATTEAUX WATTEL, 900 tons register, LOUIS MEYER, commander, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's and the Circular Quay, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. This ship is now in her first voyage, and made the run from Antwerp to Sydney in 90 days. Arrangements will be entered into for delivering wool in Antwerp if required. Has superior cabin accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to KIRCHNER and CO.; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. Sydney, March 30.

TO PASSENGERS ONLY.—For London.—To sail 10th April.—The new clipper ship DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 642 tons, F. ROBINSON, commander, has nearly completed her loading and will sail as above. Has superior poop accommodation; two very large after cabins, suited for families; two or three intermediate berths disengaged.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange buildings.

WHITE STAR LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—Persons desirous of sending for their friends in England can obtain certificates of passage, cabin, second cabin, or steerage, by any of the clippers belonging to this celebrated line, by applying at this office.
The advantages offered to emigrants are, the remarkable short trips made by the ships of this line, moderate rates of passage, and punctuality in sailing. As a proof of this, we mention the performances of three of these liners that have just left this port:—
The Golden Era, 1635 tons register, 84 days out; 532 passengers; was discharged, loaded, and despatched for sea within thirty days.
The Red Jacket, 2460 tons register, with 470 passengers, made the run in 67½ days under canvas (the shortest ever known), and discharged and loaded about 1800 tons of cargo, &c, and sailed again 13 days after arrival; and
The Mermaid, 1300 tons register, with 410 passengers, arrived in 74 days, and sailed again in four weeks' time. Making a total of 1412 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health. Thus showing an average passage of 75 days, and average time in port of 24 days, which despatch has not been equalled by any passenger ships to this country.
These packets are all first class; have been built by their enterprising owners, Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, expressly for the Australian passenger trade; are commanded by men of experience; and have unsurpassed accommodations for for passengers. A liberal dietary scale is provided, of the best quality of provisions, and a qualified surgeon is appointed to each ship. Their cabin accommodations are superb, being fitted up with rich cabinet wood; and the second-class berths offer every inducement to the immigrant. The 'tween decks are spacious and most conveniently arranged; and we believe we shall not be contradicted by saying that parties sending for their friends cannot procure a more desirable conveyance.
The most extensive arrangements have been made to issue certificates from any part of Great Britain to any of the Australian colonies.
Several new clippers have been contracted for, among which are the White Star, the Blue Jacket, and the Antipodes, all of which are of the largest size, and of the Red Jacket's model.
For plans of cabin passage, certificates, bills of exchange, and every information relative to the White Star line of packets, apply to GEORGE P. TRAIN and CO., 7, Queen-street, Melbourne, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the full clipper A1 ship ROVER'S BRIDE, 358 tons register, is now open for freight or charter. Apply to Captain, on board; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The full clipper A1 American brig J. A. JESURUN, 186 tons register, now ready for a voyage to any part of the world. The above vessel is of a very superior model, and possesses unusual sailing qualities.
For particulars apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO.; or Captain, on board. March 13.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chincha Islands, and thence with guano to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom. Ships of large tonnage are preferred.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at the Albion Wharf. To LET, a Produce Store. Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Arrangements have been completed to introduce a continued influx of a most desirable class of strong, healthy, and able-bodied labourers, mechanics, and domestic servants from the United States of America to this colony, under section 9 of the Assisted Emigration Act.
The clipper ship TROPIC is the first vessel despatched, with about 160 immigrants, may be daily expected, and will be followed immediately by three other clipper ships.
These immigrants are under engagements to take service at the current rate of wages, within a week after arrival, with approved employers who will advance the balance of passage money due from them to the ship, which in no case exceeds £10.
Early applications from respectable employers, stating the description of servants, labourers, or mechanics required, and the wages to be offered, will be received by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and Co., and BEIT and SONS, Macquarie-place.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly Meeting of the members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st of May next, at 3 p.m., at the office of the Company, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, when the report of the Directors and the statement of the financial affairs of the Company for the past half-year will be read to them. By order of the Board of Directors. J. S. MITCHELL.—30th March, 1855.
55-24. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 30th March, 1855.

WATER RATES.—Notice is hereby given to all parties in arrear with their Water Rates, that the City Commissioners have issued instructions that "the water be cut off from the premises of all parties so in arrear," which order will be carried into effect after THURSDAY next, the 5th April.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.
55-23. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 30th March, 1855.

TO IRONFOUNDERS and OTHERS.—Tenders will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 9th April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following works, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer:—
Manufacturing and erecting a cast-iron fountain for Hyde Park.
Supplying, erecting, and adjusting a weigh bridge at the Haymarket.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

THE late Mr. EDWARD FOULKES.—Notice.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. Edward Foulkes, are requested to send them in immediately to the undersigned. And all parties indebted to the said estate (or who may have future money transactions) will be pleased to pay the same into the hands of F. M. REDMAN, sole trustee and executrix, No. 134, Castlereagh-street. Sydney, March 28.

PACIFIC, STEAMSHIP.—Passengers by the above vessel are informed that we have just received a further supply of the AUSTRALIAN KEEPSAKE, which beautiful work is a most acceptable present for friends at home. It contains thirty-eight highly-finished engravings from drawings by Mr. W. C. Terry, of views in and around Sydney, Port Jackson, Parramatta, Maitland, Newcastle, &c., which rom their fidelity to nature are well adapted to afford strangers a favourable idea of the towns of New South Wales. Price, 25s. By post to any part of the United Kingdom, 28s. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street (two doors south of the Post Office).

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Great Novelty from the Diggings.—Colonial Stones! Colonial Gems!! Colonial Malachite!!!—JOHN HYAMS, Practical Lapidary, Working Jeweller, and Seal Engraver, begs to acquaint the gentry, and inhabitants of Sydney, &c., that he has a beautiful assortment of brooches, bracelets, studs, pins, &c., cut from the pebbles, crystal, quartz, &c; from the various diggings. All kinds of stones, gems, malachites, &c., cut and polished on the premises, and made into ornaments. Parties desirous of sending home presents could not find a greater novelty. N.B.—Jewellery repaired at one hour's notice. 38, Hunter-street, second door from Pitt-street.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The departure of the above presents a favourable opportunity to persons desirous of sending home their portraits. First-class daylight portraits are taken daily, at the Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art (next door but one to the Pos. Office). FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—On WEDNESDAY next, April 4th.—The last night but five. For the benefit of BROTHER JACOBS, the great magician and ventriloquist, which will be under the immediate and distinguished patronage of the Provincial Grand Master, the Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons in New South Wales. N.B.—Brethren of the Order desirous of securing boxes or places are earnestly recommended to make early application at the box office, which is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS EVENING will be presented an entirely new Dissolving Panorama, on a scale of great beauty and magnitude, embracing places of the most intense interest at the present moment. Among other splendid views will be exhibited Scenes in the Crimea, Turkey, and Syria; new Local Views, Comic Scenes, and brilliant Chromatropes, and Music.

HERR VEIT RAHM, the celebrated Tyrolese Minstrel, has returned to Sydney, and will give shortly his Farewell Entertainment, before his return to England.

GRAND BALL at PARRAMATTA.—MR. C. NEW begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that a ball will take place at his Concert Rooms, Royal Oak, Church-street, on TUESDAY, 10th April. Tickets to be had at his residence.

GRAND BALL in aid of the Patriotic Fund.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK has the honour to announce to his friends and pupils, that a full dress ball will take place at his Academy, 65, Sussex-street, on Easter Monday evening, 9th April, the whole of the nett proceeds of which will be handed over to the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund. Gentlemen's tickets One Guinea each. Ladies' ditto Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. W. CLARK, at his residence.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce that his Evening Classes meet on MONDAY and THURSDAYS, at 7 o'clock p.m. Private lessons to those who may not wish to join the classes at his rooms, or at their residence; private families and schools punctually attended to. No. 65, Sussex-street.

DANCING and Exercises with the Elastic Chest Expanders taught by Mr. J. CLARK, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, assisted by his son and daughter. Class days, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from half-past 4 in the afternoon till 6; and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening.
Lessons in La Golitza, Polka, Schottische, Valse à Deux Temps, Redowa Waltz, Polka Mazurka, La Hongroise, Cellarius, &c., &c., as taught by the first masters in Europe, and which can be obtained at all hours of the day, by ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools punctually attended to. Sydney, 8th February, 1855.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place at his Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Admission by tickets only, to be had at Mr. J. CLARK'S residence.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. and Miss BUTTERFIELD, at 287, Elizabeth-street South, opposite Cleveland Paddocks. Referees: Rev. Dr. Ross, Rev. J. Beazley, David Jones, Esq., G. A. Lloyd, Esq., John Fairfax, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., J. C. Williams, Esq.

EDUCATION.—Madame CURTIS, English and French Boarding and Day Establishment, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, fourth house south of William-street. The second session will commence the 15th April. A few vacancies.

EDUCATION—Institution Anglaise et Française de Madame CURTIS (de Paris), Palmer-street, 4me. maison sud de William-street. Le second trimestre commence le 15 courant. Il y a encore place pour quelques élèves.

FRENCH BOARDING HOUSE.—There are four vacancies at MADAME POISSARD'S, 57, Palmer-street East side, fifth house south of William-street, Woolloomooloo. An excellent dinner at 6 o'clock.

MORNING AND EVENING CLASSES FOR LADIES.—Course of instruction comprising every subject in English, inclusive of French, music, and drawing. Strictly private instruction, if preferred. Address, Mrs. COOPER, 86, Castlereagh-street North.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—No. 4, Burdekin-terrace, Sydney. Principal—Mr. H. WAYMOUTH. There are vacancies for three boarders and a few more day scholars. Mr. Waymouth for some time stood at the head of the mathematical department of a first-class school in the mother country; he has successfully prepared gentlemen for the military and civil engineers' schools. The quarter commences on the 26th instant. Terms inclusive. References—Alexander Campbell, Esq.; Arthur a'Beckett, Esq; W. G. M'Carthy, Esq; W. C. Pennington, Esq; E. Rogers, Esq; Gilbert Wright, Esq.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Accoucheur, at home for consultation from 9 to 11, and 6 to 8. 32, William-street.

MEDICAL.—DAVID STOLWORTHY, F.R.C.S, 3, O'Connell-street; at home before 10, and at 2, p.m.

WM. CLEMENTS, M.R.C.V.S., Mr. THOMSON'S, H.E.I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

MONEY.—Several large and small sums of money ready to be advanced on good freehold security. Apply to Sir G. B. ROGERS, conveyancer, &c., 115, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

WINDSOR.—£1000 to be LENT in one or several sums, on approved mortgage security. Apply to WILLIAM WALKER, solicitor, George-street, Windsor.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SURRY HILLS.—The BEN BOLT omnibus will start from Mr. ROBINSON'S, Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, every morning, at half-past 8, and leave Sydney every evening, at 5 p.m.

INDEPENDENT RIFLE CLUB.—The Members of the above Club are informed that the regular monthly match for a new rifle will take place at Watson's Bay on MONDAY next, April 2nd. The members are requested to meet at Campbell's Wharf at half-past 11 o'clock, to proceed by the 12 o'clock steamer to Watson's Bay. All members who have paid their entrance fee will be entitled to contest for the prize.
M. GUEST, President.

WENTWORTH TESTIMONIAL.—The Members of Wentworth Testimonial Committee are pathetically requested to meet at the Office of Mr. Martin, 56, Elizabeth-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd April, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider a communication received from Mr. Wentworth.
H. G. DOUGLASS, J. MARTIN. } Hon Secretaries.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee to undertake the management of musical and other entertainments for the increase of the fund, have determined to make immediate arrangements for a Concert.
Several musical societies and eminent performers have already very kindly offered their services. The Sub-Committee will feel much obliged if such other societies or persons as may be willing will join in so laudable an object. A written communication to the Committee from any such parties, on or before FRIDAY next, the 6th April, will be thankfully received.
Central Committee Rooms, 213, George-street.

THE LATE MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.—Mr. REDHEAD, of George-street South, who was committed for manslaughter, by Rowan Ronald, Esq., J.P., on Monday last, begs to inform his numerous friends that the Attorney-General has intimated his refusal to file a bill in the case. Mr. Redhead will publish his version of the affair, &c., in Monday's papers, which he hopes both his friends and foes will be good enough to peruse.

ALFRED MOBERLY, nephew of the late Colonel Moberly, of Madras. Should this catch the eye of the above, by applying to EDMUND W. COOPER, Union Bank, Sydney, he will hear of something to his advantage.

HOBART TOWN.—Mr. JOSEPH CHATTERTON, late of Southampton, who came out in the Kingston, to Hobart Town, in 1854, is requested to send his address to Mr. A. T. S. VELLER, 306, Kent-street, Sydney.

LETTERS are at Dr. Mackellar's for Mr. JAMES ROSS, from Buckland River; and from England for Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, of Janyier, near Gunning.

HORATIO LAZARUS BARNETT, from Manchester.—Should this meet the eye of the above, he is earnestly requested to communicate with his anxious and grieving mother, or by addressing Mr. J. JACOBS, care of Messrs D. and F. FALK, Melbourne, he will receive letters from home. Any one knowing the whereabouts of the said Horatio L. Barnett would confer an inestimable favour by dropping a line to the above address, as his friends are in an awful state of suspense respecting his fate.

MR. HENDERSON SHINING, who left Berwick-upon-Tweed, second-mate of the barque Lord Dalhousie, in September, 1853, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who has a letter for him from England.—A. TIGHE, Newcastle.

WILLIAM MOODY.—If this should meet the eye of William Moody, who came to Hobart Town in the year 1841 with Mr. Barrow as groom, if he apply to Mr. Pakes, confectioner, George-street, Sydney, he will hear of his brother JOHN MOODY, carpenter, who has lately arrived from England; likewise something that will be advantageous to himself.

LOST, a number of Gravers, contained in a piece of newspaper. Any one returning the same to No. 4, Woolloomooloo-street, will receive 10s. reward.

LOST, in George-street, Two Keys, attached to a piece of tape. Whoever returns them to Mr. GOUGH, Eagle Tavern, Brickfield-hill, will be rewarded.

COW LOST.—£2 Reward.—Strayed, on Sunday last, a brindled cow, brand G off hip, right ear slit, white mark along the back, high dark horns. Whoever will bring her to No. 16, corner of York and Barrack streets, or to Mr. Medcalf, Concord, will receive the above reward.

£20 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from my wharf, a new jolly boat, belonging to the brig Freak, about 16 feet long, painted yellow above the thwarts, lead colour in the bottom, and black outside. £2 reward will be paid to the party returning her if lost, and £20 reward if stolen, on conviction of the thief. CHARLES SMITH. Smith's Wharf, March 30th, 1855.

£25 REWARD.—To Constables and others.—Stolen or strayed from Wellington, on the 13th of February, a bright bay horse, switch tail, two hind feet white, branded M conjoined near shoulder, and 3 over BH off shoulder. The above reward will be given if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves, and £5, if strayed on delivery of the horse to Mr. FITZPATRICK, Bathurst. Mr. FOLAY, Sofala, Mr. CASSERDY, sergeant of the police, Tambaroora.

TWO.—£10 Reward will be paid upon conviction of any person found guilty of stealing either horses or cattle branded as above, running in neighbourhood of Glennier Creek, Hunter River. BENJAMIN SAMUDA.

WATCH LOST.—Lost on Thursday night, between Colne House, Prince-street, and Trinity-place, Lower Fort-street, a small Silver Lever Watch, S. Brush and Co. on dial. Whoever has found the above and will take it to Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONELL'S, will be amply rewarded. 30th March, 1855.

HOMEBUSH RACES, 1855.—STEWARDS:—J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C.; J. F. Downes, Esq., J.P.; G. T. Rowe, Esq.—First day, TUESDAY, May 29.
First Race—THE METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize; 2nd horse to receive 50 sovereigns from the prize; 3rd horse to save his entrance money; weight for age, M.P.C. Entrance, 10 sovereigns.
Second Race—THE AUSTRALIAN PLATE of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses; weight for age; one event, twice round and a distance; the 2nd horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns; maidens allowed 6 lbs.
Third race—THE TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added, for two-year olds; T.Y.C.; about half a mile; colts, 8st. 7lbs; fillies, 8st. 4lbs.; 2nd horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes. Entrance, £1 10s.
Fourth Race—THE HOMEBUSH STAKES of 75 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; heats, once round. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.
First Race—THE HURRY SCURRY of 40 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses; heats, once round and a distance; three-year olds and under, 8st.; four-year olds, 9st.; five and aged, 10st. Entrance, 3 sovereigns; winner of the first day, except two-year old, to carry 7lbs., at the discretion of the stewards. Post entrance.
Second Race—THE HACK STAKES of 25 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, added, for all horses; heats, once round; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £40; any surplus to go to the Race Fund. Entrance, 2 sovereigns; post entrance.
Rest of the day reserved for private matches, &c.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31.
First Race—THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for three year olds; one mile and a half; colts 8st. 7lbs; fillies, 8st. 4lbs; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.
Second Race—THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 150 sovereigns (without any deduction), for all horses; two-year olds, to carry 5st. 12lbs.; three-year olds, 7st. 2lbs.; four year olds, 9st. 2lbs.; five-year olds, 10st.; six and aged, 10st 4lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; 3 miles. Entrance, 2 sovereigns.
Third Race—THE ALBERT STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 75 sovereigns added; weight for age; the winner to be sold immediately after the race, for 100 sovereigns; but if entered to be sold for 90, allowed 7lbs.; if £80, 14lbs.; if £70, 17lbs.; if £60, 22lbs.; no further allowance for maidens, mares, or geldings; the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns out of the stakes; St. Leger course. Entrance, £1 10s.
Fourth Race—THE BEATEN STAKES of 3 sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, for all beaten horses during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; one mile and a half. Entrance, 1 sovereign.
Fifth Race—THE FORCED HANDICAP of 40 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, for all winners; the winners of the Trial, Beaten and Hack Stakes, to be entered at the option of their owners; once round. No entrance fee; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes.
All entrances to close at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, May 1st, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., with the exception of the Leger and Trial Stakes, which must be addressed under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, enclosing entrance fee and a sweepstake on or before TUESDAY, 10th April. Printed forms can be obtained at Mr. Piddington's, George-street, Sydney.
Entrances will be received at any time previous to the 1st May, addressed under cover, enclosing entrance fee, &c.
All communications intended for the stewards to be addressed to GEORGE T. T. ROWE, Honorary Secretary, A.J.C., Liverpool.
☞ Those parties who have horses to enter for the Leger and Trial Stakes, at the ensuing Homebush Race, are reminded that all entrances must be addressed under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, enclosing entrance fee and sweepstakes, on or before the 10th April.

NOTICE.—Any claims against the estate of the late Honourable THOMAS MONTOLIEU MURRAY, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of May next. GRIFFITHS, FANNING and CO. Sydney, 29 h March, 1855.

NOTICE to FRIENDS and CORRESPONDENTS.—The undersigned having disposed of the whole of their stock-in-trade, will, from the 1st proximo, devote themselves wholly to the Wharfage, Commission, and Ship Agency business. They solicit a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, and pledge themselves to protect carefully the interests entrusted to their charge.
MORRIS and CO.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, 29th March, 1855.

NOTICE.—The premises of the undersigned will be closed THIS DAY (Saturday), and on MONDAY next, for the purpose of taking stock. BEAMES and KEELE. March 30.

NOTICE.—Mrs. CHANDLER having removed to more commodious premises (51, Pitt-street South), will now be able to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from his stores and counting-house in Queen-street, to the premises lately occupied by D. N. Joubert, Esq., No. 132, George-street. ALLAN MCGAA. Sydney, 30th December, 1854.

NOTICE.—A bay horse, black points, branded No. 223 near shoulder, and WL over J off shoulder, short tail, has been running upon my farm at Clydedale, near Windsor, for a good many months past. The owner can have him by paying expenses and applying within twenty-one days from this date, or he will be sold to pay the same. R. FAWCETT, No. 6, Lower George-street.

NOTICE.—All parties driving stock over the Runs of Messrs. Phelps and Chadwick, on the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers, are requested to remove the same, on or before the 20th April next, and to give previous notice of removal thereof

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and Endowments.

Directors.

Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Unsworth, Esq. | Dr James Mitchell
A. Q. Holroyd, Esq. M.L.C. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.
Solicitor—M. C. Stephen, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Acting Medical Referee—Owen W. Williams, Esq., M.D.
Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Premiums to Assure £100 payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.						Premiums to cease in Ten Years.					
Age	Prem.		Age	Prem.		Age	Prem.		Age	Prem.	
£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
20	1	17	6	35	2	15	4	20	4	14	4
25	1	2	8	45	3	16	0	25	5	4	4
30	2	8	2	55	5	12	2	30	6	2	1
35	2	16	3	65	7	7	6	35	7	7	6
40	3	8	8	75	9	8	8	40	8	13	9

The First Quinquennial Investigation into the Society's affairs as at February 28th, 1854, has enabled the Directors to declare a Bonus Addition averaging 3 per cent. per annum on the sums by the first 100 policies, a result not surpassed in the most successful British Offices.

Thus, a Policy which was effected on

February 9th, 1849, for	£300,	in 1854 has to add £345 5s. 0d.
January 31st, 1850,	£500,	£560 10s. 10d.
January 13th, 1851,	£300,	£320 6s. 0d.

Short Period Assurances, Assurance on Joint Lives and Survivorships will be effected on equally favourable terms.

The Annuity and Endowment Branches have proved very beneficial, and merit the attention of all classes, having in this Society a peculiar feature—the division of the whole profits of each among the Assured in the same.

Loans on Policies made to the extent of half the premium paid.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

General Facilities with regard to Foreigning, Residence Abroad, Assurance of every Class of Risk, &c., will be found equal to those of any Proprietary Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at any of the Agencies, or, from 9 till 4 daily, at the Head Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

The Undersigned have received instructions to issue Policies at the following reduced rates of premium, namely,

On first-class risks, from 3s. to 5s. per cent. per annum
On second-class ditto, from 5s. to 12s. per cent. per ditto
On third-class ditto, from 15s. to 30s. per cent. per ditto.

Non-hazardous goods will be insured at the same rates of premiums as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods.

Special risks taken by agreement.

THAKER and CO., agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £20,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The Policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—

In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
" London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
" Calcutta, by Messrs Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
" Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
" Manila, by Messrs. S. A. Serretto and Co.
" Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.

And in Sydney by the undersigned.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).

From Sydney.					
To Great Britain	2	per cent.	To Java	2	per cent.
China	2½	"	" Ceylon	3	"
Singapore	2	"	" Mauritius	3	"
Manila	2½	"	" California	2	"
India	2½	"	" South America	3	"

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.

To or from Sydney.					
To Port Phillip	1½	per cent.	To Auckland	1½	per cent.
" Do. per steamer	1	"	" Port Nicholson	2	"
" Adelaide	1½	"	" Nelson	2½	"
" Swan River	3½	"	" Port Cooper	3	"
" Launceston	1½	"	" Port Otago	3½	"
" Hobart Town	1	"			

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

EMPEROR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Cannon-street West, London.
Capital, £100,000; in shares of £5 each.—Deposit, £1 per share.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 110.

Directors.

George Angell, Esq., Leonard-place, Kensington, and Friday-street, City.
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Walthamstow, Essex.
Christopher Cooke, Esq., Upper Grosvenor-street, and Southampton-buildings.
John Fletcher, Esq., Prestwich, near Manchester.
George Henry Fletcher, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
Richard Harris, Esq., Argyll-square, and Cotton's Wharf, Bermondsey.
Alfred Larking, Esq., Sandoswell, Kent, and Whitechapel.
BH Richards, Esq., New Park-street, Southwark, and Wombourne, Staffordshire.
John Smith, Esq., Ampthill-square, and Shorter's-court, City.

Attorneys.

T. M. Challis, Esq., West Smithfield.
Wolfrey Middleditch, Esq., Friday-street.
George Harris, Esq., Covent Garden.
J. M. Powell, Esq., Whitechapel.

Medical Officers.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park.
Samuel W. Dovenish, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., Billiter-square, City.

Bankers.

The London and Westminster Bank.

Standing Counsel.

Alexander A. Weston, Esq., 4, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

Solicitor.

Herbert Sturmy, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

Consulting Actuary.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., &c.

The policies of this Society are absolutely indisputable. The advantages of the proprietary and the mutual principles are combined in its constitution.

Policies not necessarily forfeited through the inability of the assured to pay the premiums.

Policies granted for as small a sum as £10.

Loans either on real property or personal security.

Gratuitous medical advice to the assured.

Stamp duties and medical fees paid by the Society.

Seventy per cent. of the profits divided among the assured.

Agent for Sydney, Mr. JOSEPH SUTTON, 243, George-street.

CYRUS R. EDMONDS, Manager.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000.
Established in 1852.

Directors.

W. G. Sams, Chairman | R. H. M'Kenzie
J. Fawns, Deputy Chairman | George Fisher
Robert Pott.

Secretary ..... John Grant Smith
Solicitor ..... Adye Douglas
Marine Surveyor ..... W. Henniker
Bankers ..... Commercial Bank
Agent and Marine Surveyor, Hobart Town, J. R. Bateman.
Agents at Melbourne, Fallenstein and M'Kechnie.
Marine Surveyor, ditto, Owen T. Fallenstein.
Agents at Geelong, Holmes, White, and Co.
Agent at Adelaide, Frederick Fisher.
Marine Surveyor, ditto
Agent at Sydney, Henry Fisher.
Marine Surveyor, ditto, Captain Ogilvy

The undersigned begs to notify that he has accepted the agency the above Company at Sydney, and is now ready to effect

Marine and Fire Insurances

on any reasonable extent, terms of which may be ascertained on application to

HENRY FISHER, 448, George-street,
Agent for the Launceston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Sydney, July 28.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.

Directors in Sydney.

The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | Jos. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.

Medical Referees.

Sam MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. | Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of Australasia.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.

Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Resident Secretary.—A. Stanger Leathes.

Offices, 54, Bridge-street.

Capital and Resources—The Amount of Capital subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid-up:

In 1853.	In 1854.
£598,225 14s. 9d.	£666,724 18s. 3d.

The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Company's Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Rates of Premium.

1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.

2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.

Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.

Hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.

Special risks taken by agreement.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums to insure £100, payable at Death.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 13 7	1 19 0	3 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 2
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	3 9 0	1 12 9	1 6 6	1 7 6
40	2 16 3	3 5 9	3 10 2	2 2 9	1 11 8	1 14 6
50	3 19 8	4 12 7	3 11 10	2 19 1	2 3 8	2 10
60	6 1 6	7 1 3	3 13 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9

The Bonus accruing on the 2nd and 3rd decimal payments will be equal to double and treble the amount of the 1st, and will be a gain added to the Policy, and so on, until the several Bonus additions shall have increased the value of the Policy 100 per cent. upon the original amount insured.

At the option of the Assured the Bonus may be applied to the permanent reduction of the premiums, as shown in the above table.

In the event of the Assured dying at any time between the decimal periods, the fixed annual Bonus will be added to the value of his Policy.

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.

Agents for Moulton Bay (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledeam. Newcastle, Bingle and Son. Goulburn, William Chatfield. Bathurst, James Stirling Home. Wellington, Robert Davison. Campbelltown, James Turner. Wagga Wagga, Robert Davison and Co. Gundagai, Joseph Chaffer and Co.

In cases where parties are urgent for immediate insurance against fire, this Company will accept a deposit on account of the premium to be fixed by the Directors, which deposit will hold the shipment insured for 48 hours after notice of the decision of the Board shall have been posted or delivered; after that time the balance of the premium, if any, must be paid to sustain the insurance.

In case the premium fixed by the Board should be objected to by the applicant, the deposit will be returned.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.—With a view to the advantage of the increasing steam communication between Sydney and the northern ports, the A. A. Company have established a coal depot at Port Stephens.

Steam vessels requiring to be coaled there should enter in the North Arm, directly opposite to, and within about half a cable's length of the depot.

The present price of coal is 22s. 6d. per ton, cash.

MARCUS B. FOWNING, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Strand, March 12 h, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In order to extend the benefits of the Society to the country districts, the Directors have appointed the following great men medical referees, by appearing before whom the personal attendance of applicants in Sydney may be dispensed with.

Parramatta, Richard Greenup, Esq., M.D.
Windsor, John Day, Esq.
Braidwood, Alex. M'Alister, Esq., M.D.
Wollongong, George Prowd Lambert, Esq.
Raymond Terrace, Richard M'Donald, Esq., M.D.
Scone, Joseph Ducker, Esq.
Maitland, Michael M'Cartney, Esq.
Brisbane, Kearney Cannon, Esq.

From all of whom, as well as from any of the Agents of the Society, prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

February 19, 1855.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £300,000.—The undersigned, Agents for all the Australian Colonies, are authorized, by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies handing the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.

Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallis.

PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE. £100

	Per annum per
First class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs	from 3s. to 5s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs	" 5s. " 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings	" 10s. " 20s.

Hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.

☞ Policies for Life Assurance, executed by the Directors, are at once completed and issued by the undersigned, without reference to England; the rates are the most moderate, terms of which, and every other information, may be obtained at the office, 9, Macquarie-place.

BEIT AND SONS.

MELBOURNE (AND WILLIAMSTOWN) MOUNT ALEXANDER AND MURRAY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated (with limited liability) by the Legislative Council of Victoria.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000,
In Shares of £25 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.

The Government guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon all sums paid; and the Directors allow 5 per cent. in addition upon the stock paid up in full and in excess of the calls. The interest is payable either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London at the option of the shareholders.

Forms of application for shares and further information may be obtained from

W. BARTON, Agent for Sydney,
George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wale

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY: 1, Moorgate-street, London. Capital £1,250,760 paid up.

The undersigned, being the accredited Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept fire risks, on one risk, to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling.

The advantages the Northern Assurance Office offers to insurers are these:—

First—The large amount of capital paid up by above 900 shareholders, say One Million and a Quarter sterling, with a further unlimited liability attaching to them.

Second—The low rate of premiums charged; being equally favourable with any other influential and respectable English office in Sydney.

Third—The prompt and liberal adjustment of all claims, in Sydney, free of all deductions.

All applications for effecting insurances will meet with immediate attention from BUYERS and LEARMONTH.

JOHN BIRD, Esq., Surveyor.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LAUNCESTON.—Capital, £100,000.

Directors:

Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman
William Williams, Esq; Gervase B. Du Cros, Esq.; Charles James Irvine, Esq.; John Crookes, Esq.

Secretary—Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
Accountant.—Arthur B. Willis, Esq.
Solicitor—William Douglass, Esq.

Marine Surveyors.

Captain William Henniker, Launceston.
Captain J. R. Bateman, Hobart Town.
Captain O. T. Fallenstein, Melbourne.
Captain H. T. Fox, Sydney.

Agents.

F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P., Hobart Town
Thomas A. Williams, Esq., Melbourne.
Richard Learmonth, Esq., Geelong.
Messrs. Manifold and Bostock, Warrnambool.
Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co., Portland.
Henry H. Beauchamp, Esq., Sydney
Richard Adams, Esq., Adelaide.

Bankers—Bank of Australasia.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
(Agent for Sydney,) 41 King-street.

☞ Those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual policies expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK
BANK POST BILLS.

This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months, date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rate. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Proprietors.—A fourth and last call of five pounds per share on the third series of shares in the capital stock of this Company will be payable at their offices, Sussex-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 2nd April proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Offices, 9th March, 1855.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Incorporated by Royal charter, 1852.—Capital, £500,000.

Interest on fixed deposits lodged after this date will be given at the Sydney branch of this Corporation until further notice, as follows:—

On deposits requiring two months' notice of withdrawal, 2½ per cent.
On ditto ditto three months' ditto, 3 ditto
On ditto ditto six months' ditto, 3½ ditto
On ditto ditto nine months' ditto, 4 ditto
On ditto ditto twelve months' ditto, 5 ditto.

THOMAS A. CARGILL, Manager.

English, Scottish, and Austra ian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 1st March, 1855.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—On MONDAY next, the 2nd proximo, this bank will be closed for the purpose of the half-yearly balance. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 28th March, 1855.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—The Shareholders are hereby requested to take notice, that a third call of one pound per share has been THIS DAY made: and the Directors request that the same, together with arrears of calls, be paid into the Bank of New South Wales or to the secretary as early as possible, the steamers having arrived. By order of the directors, WM. MAGUIRE, secretary. 26th March, 1855.

HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a sixth call of 10s. (ten shillings) per share has been made by the Directors of this Company. Shareholders are requested to pay the same into the Australian Joint Stock Bank on or before TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1855.

By order of the Board, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.—Sydney, 10th March, 1855.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—A Meeting of Students educated at the Royal and Ancient Foundation of Christ's Hospital, London, will be holden at Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, near King-street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, when it is earnestly requested that every Blue who can make it convenient will endeavour to be present; and those whom distances will preclude personally attending will have the goodness to forward their names, addressed to J. L. HORSEY, Secretary, pro tem., Castlereagh-street. 27th March, 1855.

MOORE'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.—Goods received into these stores at the following rates:—

	Rent. s. d.	Receiving. s. d.	Delivering. s. d.
Pipes	0 8	2 0	2 0
Butts	0 8	2 0	2 0
Puncheons	0 6	1 6	1 6
Hogsheads	0 4	1 0	1 0
Quarters	0 3	0 9	0 9
Octaves	0 2	0 6	0 6
Cases, 4 gallons each	0 1	0 4	0 4
Ditto, 2 ditto	0 0½	0 3	0 3
Ditto, 2 dozens each	0 2	0 4	0 4
Ditto, 3 ditto	0 3	0 6	0 6
Cigars, cases 10,000	0 6	1 0	1 0
Tobacco, half-cases	0 6	1 6	1 6
Ditto, kegs and boxes	0 3	0 9	0 9

Holders of certification issued when rents were higher than the above scale can have them endorsed at the reduced rates upon payment of amount due to date of such endorsement.

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, March 7.

MESSRS. ADAMS and CO., draw Bills of Exchange to any amount on the undermentioned places payable at sight.

New York	Philadelphia
Baltimore	Boston
Washington	Pittsburg
Cincinnati	St. Louis
New Orleans	Louisville
San Francisco	

Also payable at the following Banks:—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; George Smith and Co., Chicago; Alexander Mitchell (Fire and Marine Insurance Company), Milwaukie; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

Messrs. Adams and Co. receive and make advances on gold dust, on deposit, and forward the same fully insured if desired to any part of the United States or England.

F. W. CLARKE and CO., Agents,
6, Jamison-street.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm of John Wright and Co., is, THIS DAY, dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Peter M'William retiring therefrom. Sydney, 3rd March, 1855.

JOHN WRIGHT.
JAMES JOHNSON.
PETER M'WILLIAM.

Witnesses—Fras. M. Swann,
Thomas Bowden.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—Parents in the country may obtain a comfortable, well regulated home for their sons, attending at the University, by applying to the Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, M.A., Head Master of the Collegiate School, Darlinghurst.

SURRY HILLS CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and MERCANTILE ACADEMY, conducted by the Rev. J. R. HUSTON, B.A., T.C.D.

The current quarter will terminate on the 31st instant.

Terms, per quarter:—

Day pupils	£4	4	0
Boarders	15	15	0

Payments made in advance.

The school opens every morning at eight o'clock precisely; at a quarter before one its duties are suspended for an hour's recreation, superintended by the principal; after which business is resumed until half-past three.

The greatest strictness is observed in enforcing punctuality of attendance at the appointed hours.

During the evening winter months a few evening pupils will be received.

☞ There are no vacations.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST.—The Rev. E. K. YEETMAN, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, has a few vacancies for boarders and day scholars.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. MAGUIRE, having terminated her engagements as visiting governess, and being about to change her residence, proposes, after Easter, to receive a few young ladies as resident pupils. For terms and references apply to Mr. MAGUIRE, 13, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

TUITION. — Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills under the sanction of the clergy of the District.—Mr. PERCY JENNINGS SMITH, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, will receive a limited number of day scholars on and after April 1st, 1855. Terms, four guineas per quarter. Applications will be received at the school and by letter, at No. 76, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TENDERS for Spars required by the Sir John Harvey.

One lower mast and jibboom
One bowsprit and jibboom
Main yard
Topmast yard
Topgallant yard.

Apply to HUGH DIXSON, 206, George-street.

BANK and other Shares may always be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Brokers 376, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. AITKEN, Surgeon. Residence at No. 54, Pitt-street South.

C. GODDARD, Engraver and Printer, has removed to the back of the premises lately occupied by him at 46, Castlereagh-street, the entrance to which is at the top of Brougham-place.

DOCTOR SILVER may be consulted at No. 3, Church-hill (Miss Ongley's).

DEAN'S House and Estate Registry, at Dean's Furniture Warehouse.

HART'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY over Cohen's Men-ter Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

HAIGH, W. B., General Labour Agent, Registry Office, 197, George-street, Sydney.

MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and Commission Agent. Office, Queen's-place.

MR. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester) begs to inform his friends and the public of Sydney, that he is now giving lessons. 60, Kent-street, Church-hill.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—A sale of advances on Shares will take place on THURSDAY, 5th April, at half past 8 p.m. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Manager, 57, Pitt-street North.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, &c., No. 77, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Bellavoine, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advice any hour. Residence, No. 77, Castlereagh-street two doors north of Market-street.

MR. HUGH PATERSON (of London) Surgeon-Dentist, 24, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

NERVOUS and other Diseases. Consultations by Dr. STORER, 3, College Buildings, Jamison-street.

PIANOFORTES TUNED and REPAIRED in any part of the colony, by J. FAIRCHILD, 51, Stanley-st. est.

REMOVAL.—A. MURRAY, Ship, Ornamental, and Gothic Wood Carver, to 25, Market-street West.

T. AND R. ROWE, Builders and Contractors, Robin Hood-lane, George-street, near Hunter-street.

ALFRED HENRY SHALLIS.—Should this meet the eye of Alfred Henry Shallis, whose last letter was dated July, 1852 from Rocky River, he is earnestly entreated to write to his sorrowful, who are most anxious to hear from him; and will be esteemed a great favour, should any person having seen him, or knowing anything of him, give information to Messrs. KELLERMANN, BROTHERS, and FALCK, Queen's-place, Sydney.

JAMES STEWART BIRDWOOD is requested to call at the office of T. R. MERRY, Jamison-street.

JOHN MUNRO, who left Caithness for Port Phillip, 16 years ago, will hear of his sister Jane by applying to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 256, George-street, Sydney.

LADY McDONALD, alias BURNETT, who sailed from Inverness, Scotland, in 1831, and took ship from Woolwich in the Mary, of London, for Van Diemen's Land, where she arrived in the latter end of 1831, or in the early part of 1832, and was afterwards in the service of Mr. Philip Pitt, of Green Ponds, for some years, and who is now supposed to be in these colonies.—If this should meet the eye of the above party, by writing to Mr. JOHN STICKWOOD, Albury, she will hear of something to her advantage.

£15 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who will bring either to the Kent Brewery, or to Christ Church School, or give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the boy GEORGE COMINWALL, who has been missing since Tuesday Evening, 6 instant. He was then dressed in a black cap, brown holland frock, and white drill trousers. He is about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 inches in height, of a spare figure, has light straight hair, round visaged pale face, hazel eyes, light eyebrows, rather flat nose, with large nostrils, high cheek bones, small mouth, with full lips, generally parted, the upper lip projecting, long neck, rather large ears, and of a pale complexion.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Liverpool.—Dr. GUNSI has removed his establishment from Balmain to Liverpool, having taken large and commodious premises in that town. The grounds are extensive, and have a very large frontage to the fresh water.

The establishment is such as to accommodate various classes of patients, without interference with each other. Dr Gunsi's time will be wholly devoted to his medical practice, having secured the services of a manager, and a matron (formerly an inmate at Malvern with Dr. Gully), for household superintendents. Dr. Gunsi can give reference of the highest character, both as a guarantee of the respectable conduct of his establishment, as also for the singular success in many severe and dangerous cases that have been entrusted to him. Liverpool, 1st March, 1855.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—W. YATES, No. 470, George-street South, near the Haymarket, begs to remind his friends and the public that he continues to execute portraits by the Collodion process on glass plates, in a most superior style, and on the most reasonable terms, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may patronise him.

Portraits taken in any state of the weather from 10 to 4 o'clock. Sydney, 27th March, 1855.

THE SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART (next door but one to the Post Office).—In order to sustain the reputation they have obtained for taking faithfulness portraits, and to keep pace with the advances made in the Photographic Art, Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS, have just completed arrangements which will render theirs the most perfect room in the colony for ensuring the perfection of the process. By a judicious alteration they have now the range of a room thirty feet in length, with a skylight containing 150 square feet of glass. In consequence of this arrangement brilliant portraits can be taken in any state of the weather, and up to a late period of the day at all seasons, while the length of the gallery enables the apparatus to be used at a sufficient distance to equalise the focus, and thus avoid the distortion of the proportions of the figure which must be the result of a limited extent of room.

Family groups to any number can now be taken; and to complete the accommodation, a separate dressing compartment for ladies has been added.

THE COLOURING DEPARTMENT.

The tinting of these portraits, so as to rival the softness and vivid hues of a miniature on ivory, is a very important branch of Messrs. F.'s establishment, and is effected by an entirely novel Parisian process. This is entrusted to an artist specially engaged from England, whose time is exclusively devoted to the purpose. The taking of non-inverted portraits is a most important improvement, especially for military costumes; and the stereoscopic portraits, taken simultaneously, are admitted to be the most perfect specimens of their kind. FREEMAN, BROTHERS, 231, George-street.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, attorneys for the trustees of the estate, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any of the same.

ARTHUR C. DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE.

Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

£6000 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums, on the security of city property. Application to be made to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, No. 4, Elizabeth-street North.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD will be received by Mr. W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street; and Messrs. MERRETT, Surrey House, South Head Road, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

TO NEW ARRIVALS, OR PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY.—Money lent on all descriptions of portable property and articles of virtu, at 5 per cent. Boxes stored at 1s. per month for two years, for which a printed receipt will be given, and all care taken of the same. Sale by auction every day, for the immediate sale of all descriptions of goods and chattels, with immediate returns, if required. Cash purchases for all description of goods and merchandise. Private communications strictly attended to. W. G. and A. MOORE, Auctioneers, Pawnbrokers, Commission Agents, &c., &c.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SURRY HILLS.—The BEN BOLT omnibus will start from Mr. ROBINSON'S, Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, every morning, at half-past 8, and leave Sydney every evening, at 5 p.m.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL. — "HOTEL HAMBURGH," York-street North, Sydney. This establishment is now conducted by MR. and MRS. SMEATHMAN, who beg to assure the numerous supporters that every attention will be paid to their comfort. The house has been repainted, and refurnished throughout, and the utmost cleanliness will be guaranteed.

The best wines and spirits that can be procured in the city have been laid in.

Families accommodated with suites of apartments.

Gentlemen arriving by the steamers can be provided with bedrooms, &c.

A first-class ordinary daily at 1 o'clock.

J. C. and G. DIBBS, Coal Merchants, A. A. Company's Wharf, late Ebsworth's, Miller's Point. Orders left at 177, George-street, promptly executed.

THE PATENT MODEL HARMONIUN.—These instruments possess the power of a large organ, entirely subject to the control of the performer. They are suitable for apartments of any size, possessing an actual compass of seventeen octaves, divided among the stops, every possible capability for the performance of sacred music, and greatly exceed the pianoforte in the interpretation of the lightest music, from the variety of orchestral effects that can be produced. To be heard, and the various capabilities fully explained, at Mr. LEWIS MOSS'S, music, and musical instrument seller, 88, Hunter street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS for 1855.—Ledgers, cash books, journals, day books, manufactured with the patent elastic spring backs, and first-class in every respect, cheaper than any house in Sydney. SMITH and GARDINER, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt street.

DIARIES, ALMANACKS, &c., &c., for 1855.—SMITH and GARDINER have now reduced their Paragon Diaries to 3s., their Australian Pocket Diaries to 9d. each, and the useful Book Almanac to 6d. Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

SOLICITORS' PAPERS and STATIONERY at fully 10 per cent. lower than any other house in town. Good ruled foolscap at 12s. per ream. SMITH and GARDINER, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

COUNTING HOUSE ECONOMY effectually assisted by SMITH and GARDINER, Stationers' Hall.

THE LEISURE HOUR for 1854.—SMITH and GARDINER, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street, have received the "Leisure Hour," complete for the year 1854, neatly bound in cloth, and which is admirably suited for a present, being one of the cheapest illustrated publications extant. This being the only lot received in the colony, intending purchasers would do well to call early. Magazines and new works received earlier at this establishment than any other.

THE PARAGON PEN.—SMITH and GARDINER confidently assert that this pen will be found to be better finished than a majority of the pens that are offered in this market, and is admirably adapted for office use. Price 1s. 6d. per gross. SMITH and GARDINER, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

THE BRIEF PEN.—SMITH and GARDINER have supplied the want which has so long been felt by law stationers—that is, of a pen suitable for engrossing. Their brief pen they can strongly recommend. Price 3s. per gross.

MAPS OF SYDNEY, neatly engraved on steel, and printed upon clean paper, cloth, sub-mount, and in case. Price 1s. 6d. SMITH and GARDINER, manufacturing stationers, Stationers' Hall 95, Pitt-street.

OFFICE PENCILS, Rulers, Inkstands for red and black ink; rulers, paper weights, penknives, erasures, desk knives, pen cleaners, and every office requisite, at Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

ACCOUNT SALES, invoice, and account current paper; bills payable and receivable books, bills lading, bills of exchange, cheque books on every bank, rent receipt books, &c., &c. SMITH and GARDINER'S, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street South, two doors south of their former shop.

GUM TICKETS of various sizes, in any quantity. Ticket board, camel hair pencils, japan and indian ink, and every description of draper's stationery, at SMITH and GARDINER'S, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

TO SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, Up-country Storekeepers, and others.—On hand, and FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned—

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

Heavy sole leather
Kip leather
Grain Kip
Calfskins
Harness leather, black and brown
Bridle leather
Allmond leather for laces
Bag leather
Mill belt leather, and mill belts of any size, made to order
Saddles and shoemakers basils
Bindings, kangaroo, goat, and seal
Roof hides
Roans, assorted colours

ENAMELLED and JAPAN GOODS.

Enamelled and japanned hides and sides
Enamelled and japanned kangaroo skins
Japanned middling

SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' saddles, best flocked plain
Gents' saddles, best hogskin and second quality
Stockman's saddles, English and colonial
Pack saddles, complete
Bridle reins, Weymouth, Pelham, and Snaffle
Pistol holsters, saddle bags, valises, and enamelled leggings.

HARNESS.

Carriage and gig harness, silver, german silver, and brass mounted
Stage and chaise-cart harness, first and second quality
Cart harness, first, second, and third qu

THE MELBOURNE STATE TRIALS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice Barry.

The Court resumed its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, when the state trials were proceeded with. The Attorney-General prosecuted for the Crown.

THE QUEEN AGAINST THOMAS DIGNUM.

The learned Attorney-General said, so far as this prisoner was concerned, he should enter a *nolle prosequi*; he found he had no two witnesses to depose as to any overt act of treason committed by the prisoner.

HIGH TREASON.

Henry Reid, James M'Fie Campbell, William Molloy, Jacob Sorenzon, and John Phelan, were indicted for high treason. Messrs. Michie, Ireland, Cope, Dawson, Dunne, and Aspinall, defended the prisoners.

The indictment was the same as that which has been exhibited against the prisoners already tried.

There was nearly half an hour's delay before counsel for the defence entered any appearance; with the exception of the junior counsel, Mr. Aspinall, the learned gentlemen were engaged in the New Court during Term Sittings.

During the absence of counsel, Mr. Grant and Mr. Gatty Jones, solicitors, agreed that the prisoners should join in their challenge.

A jury was then empanelled, the Crown and the prisoners objecting to several individuals who were called.

Mr. Ireland came into Court and said it had been distinctly arranged that the Crown in empanelling a jury would tell no man to stand aside.

The Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor denied that any such arrangement had been entered into.

Counsel was requested by the prisoners to be assigned in the place of Mr. Dawson, that gentleman, however, came into Court from the term sittings, and said he was quite prepared to act. He had discharged his duty for Beattie, and would do it for the others.

His Honor; Then it is unjustifiable in your absence to say you are not willing.

The rest of the enormous panel of 180 jurymen were discharged from attendance, his Honor thanking them for their close attendance.

The Attorney-General said the crime for which the prisoners were to be tried had been so often explained in this Court, that he did not feel called upon to go over the ground again. The learned Judge would explain the law of high treason. The evidence against the prisoners was circumscribed within narrow limits. The learned gentleman then went over the evidence as it bore against each prisoner, and concluded a brief address by expressing his pleasure that these trials had at last come to an end. No one rejoiced at it more than he did, and they might have terminated long ago if the prisoners' counsel had consented to join in their challenge.

George Webster, ex-commissioner, was the first witness called for the Crown. He repeated his evidence concerning the meeting on the 29th; the marching; the drilling; the cessation of work on the diggings; the possession of the gold fields by armed men; the robberies of horses; the thefts at the stores; the intimidation of the quiet diggers; the ruin of hard working men who would not join the rioters; the fear, confusion, and anarchy existing; the stoppage of all law; the erection of the stockade on the Saturday; the attack by the military and police on the Sunday; the skirmish; the attack—the firing on and the taking of the stockade—the rout of the insurgents, and the restoration of peace and order on the Monday following.

Mr. Ireland cross-examined, but without eliciting anything beyond the important fact that he (Webster) could not speak to the identity of either of the prisoners.

Henry Goodenough, trooper, was called, and once more repeated his evidence. Nothing new was elicited.

R. Bellars recollected being at Ballaarat at the end of November. As he approached the place where the stockade was, a whistle was heard, and the prisoner Campbell came out. This was on Thursday. The stockade was afterwards erected there. Suspecting something, he said to Campbell, which is the road to Melbourne? Campbell led witness and his friend to the tents; they had met several parties of armed men before.

Mr. Dawson rose, and made a general accusation against the irregularity of the way the Attorney-General was proceeding, and had proceeded throughout all these trials. of getting witnesses' presumptions and ideas instead of getting direct facts, leaving the learned Judge to winnow the evidence, and deduce the facts from the mass of irrelevant matter.

The Attorney-General: You are the only learned counsel that ever made these objections during the trials.

Mr. Ireland: Oh! I object,—we all object.

The Attorney-General: You! Why you are the most irregular man that ever appeared in this or in any other court; you object to irregularity! I challenge either of you to produce a single instance of an irregular question being put.

The Counsel for the defence was silent.

Thomas Aitkens, a mounted trooper; Constable Glover; Thomas Allen, of Waterloo fame; were then examined, doing no more than merely going over their former evidence. Another little scene then occurred.

Mr. Dawson said the diggers were a migratory class. Perhaps the prisoners were there on the Sunday, and no other day.

The Attorney-General said the prisoners were not nearly so migratory as the learned counsel in their running into one court from another, and neglecting the prisoners.

Mr. Ireland [warmly]: You mind your own business and leave me to mind mine. If out of court, I still can know what is going on.

The learned Judge allowed the Attorney-General to go on his own way, and the evidence of the witness Allen was proceeded with. He detailed all the wrongs he had endured, first, at the hands of the insurgents, then from the police, who still keep him in custody, and duly march him home to his quarters at Richmond barracks every evening after the Court is over.

Cross-examined: Witness felt the shots pouring into his tent as thick as hail; he was not shot, but his boots were. Another man, who had eight children in his tent, picked up a bullet to each. There were plenty of women in the tents. The blacksmith was to have been married in a day or two. Witness was still in custody; had demanded his release three times, and would demand it no more. On leaving the court the other day, three gentlemen invited him to go over to the Supreme Court Hotel and take a little half-and-half. Witness was going, when a trooper unceremoniously collared him and brought him back.

Samuel Furnell, Sub-Inspector of Police, was the next witness. His evidence in chief, however, brought out nothing new. But his cross-examination caused some merriment. He (Furnell) had received a deal of abusive language during these riots. A great deal of bad terms were used, such as "Joe," and "jam their tails." Did not know what these terms meant. Mr. Michie, the witness thought, would not like to be Joe'd all down the street: it was offensive. Did not know what "jam their tails" meant. Lawyers were the only men that witness knew that had tails. Did not know that there was a Lord Chancellor of England that used to be called "Old Bags," as he went down the streets of London, and that it made an impression on him about the same as it would speaking to the Monument. Knew that a boy who had called the Duke of Wellington in the street "Old Nosey" got severely flogged for the insult. Had been "Joe'ed" for two or three years on the diggings, and got now pretty well used to it.

The Attorney-General, at one point of the cross-examination, objected. Mr. Michie was putting leading questions to the witness.

Mr. Michie; What! am I to be taught cross-examination by you?

The Attorney-General appealed to the Court.

The learned Judge supported the Attorney-General, saying Mr. Michie must, in cross-examination, not put leading questions (putting words into the witness's mouth) until he had exhausted interrogatory questions.

Mr. Michie: Do I understand your Honor rules so?

His Honor: I do.

Mr. Michie: Then I bow to the decision of the Court, which is opposed to everything that has ever been written on the subject; and there are a hundred cases wherein it has been ruled otherwise. Among others, Mr. Justice Buller was decisive on this point.

His Honor was not aware of any inflexible rule upon the subject. The decision of Mr. Justice Buller, alluded to by Mr. Michie, did not meet it. A counsel had no right to put leading questions at all without leave of the Court, either in the examination in chief or in the cross-examination.

Mr. Ireland: All the existing practice is against it. This amounts to a counsel not being allowed to cross-examine at all.

His Honor: I do not say so, sir. Leading questions are allowed to be put to an adverse or unwilling witness.

Mr. Michie: I respectfully contend, your Honor, such a right has never before been questioned in any court of law.

Michael Lawlor, sergeant of police, was at the Eureka stockade on the morning of the 3rd of December, under the command of Mr. Furnell. The prisoner Reid was there with a gun in his hand: he appeared undecided, and then fired at a troop of mounted police as they went past.

John White, trooper, was with the last witness inside the stockade, and saw Reid inside with a long gun up to his shoulder as in the act of firing. Saw his features distinctly. It was quite light enough.

Cross-examined: Could not say if the sun was up. Required a compass to tell in what direction the sun rose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Michie: Then I advise you to take out a pair of compasses next time to find out in what direction the sun rises.

The Attorney-General said these witnesses examined were those that touched prisoner Reid. He would now go to Campbell and Molloy.

Joseph Rainer, of the 10th, identified the half-caste prisoner, Campbell, as being inside the stockade, having a pistol, which he fired at the troops; he then ran between two tents.

By Mr. Aspinall: Could not say how many the prisoner had killed, or if the pistol was a revolver or not. It was quite light enough to see.

Edward Vinet, sergeant of police, said he arrested the prisoner Molloy inside the stockade immediately after the fight, about 10 or 15 yards from the guard-tent. He said, "It was just the commencement of it. We should have more of it." He was driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the witness collared him. He fell into the ranks of the other prisoners, and was marched up to the Camp

Thomas Bradley, private in the 40th, was inside the stockade on the 3rd December. Saw the prisoner Molloy there: he was taken into custody by the sergeant. He said he was very sorry, but it was not all over yet.

John King, sergeant of police, was at the stockade. Saw the prisoner Sorenson with a revolving carbine, pointed as if in the act to fire. Witness covered him with a pistol, and said he deserved to be shot. Sorenson said, "He could not help it: he knew he was guilty. He was then taken prisoner, and put him with the main prisoners.

James Cossack of the police, also identified the prisoner Sorenson, and corroborated the last witness's testimony

John Culken, police trooper, arrested Phelan, who was running away with a double-barrelled gun: he was stopped by the police firing at him. The bugle sounded "cease firing." Witness drew his sword and struck him down; afterwards handcuffed him and took him a prisoner. He had a sword on him.

James R. Gaunt was in company with the witness Bellairs, whose testimony he corroborated.

The Attorney-General said there was one more witness, who was absent, and then that would close the case for the Crown.

The Court was adjourned at half-past four o'clock to ten o'clock this morning. His Honor directed the jury to be locked up all night.

SUPREME COURT, MELBOURNE.

FIRST TERM SITTINGS

MONDAY, 26TH MARCH

BEFORE their Honors the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Williams.

On the meeting of the Court, a rule *nisi* was granted in the case M'Nally v. M'Niece; and a probate in the estate of William Pelling, deceased. After which his Honor the Chief Justice proceeded to record the judgment of the Court on the defendant in the case.

THE QUEEN V. HENRY SEEKAMP.

You have been found guilty—said his Honor, addressing Mr. Seekamp—upon an information, charging you with having written and published, and caused and procured to be written and published, in a certain newspaper called the *Ballaarat Times*, divers scandalous and seditious libels of and concerning the Government of the colony of Victoria.

It was proved, on your trial before me, that you were the editor and proprietor of the newspaper above mentioned, and you were designated as such at the foot of the three numbers, bearing date the 18th and 25th November, and 2nd December, 1854, in which the four libellous articles set forth in the information were contained. The jury recommended you to mercy, in consequence of an assertion of your counsel that you were not the writer of the libels, and that they had appeared in the *Ballaarat Times* without your knowledge or concurrence; and in order to afford you an opportunity of substantiating those facts by affidavit, a fortnight's time was allowed you before you were called upon to receive sentence. For that purpose, you appeared on the 5th of February, your trial having taken place on the 23rd of January, but no satisfactory affidavit being then forthcoming from yourself, a further postponement was granted you until the 21st March, being the first day of the present term. Previously to such postponement, two affidavits were read by your counsel on your behalf, in which the deponents, George Dunmore Lang, and John Manning (the former a prisoner under sentence, and the latter under commital for high treason), swore that they were the writers of the libels in question, and that the insertion of them in the *Ballaarat Times* had been without your knowledge, privity, or consent. After hearing these read, I gave you distinctly to understand that they would avail you little unless the Court could be also satisfied by clear and direct testimony that you had done all that lay in your power, not only to prevent the appearance of any of the articles in question, but had also taken such steps as you were able to counteract the effect of them after they appeared. In order to do this effectually, you stated that it would be necessary for you to return to Ballaarat, and upon that understanding, and that you would deliver to the Attorney-General copies of such affidavits as you intended to use in sufficient time for him to answer them, he consented to your being allowed six weeks further delay. Accordingly last Wednesday, being the first day of this term, you made your appearance, but without any affidavits, and praying that you might be allowed until the following Friday to produce them. To this the Solicitor-General consented; and you now have to receive such judgment as this Court, after due consideration of all the circumstances of your case, has thought it its duty to award.

I have stated all the above circumstances and dates with this much particularity, that it may appear beyond all doubt that if you have failed to supply what the Court has required for your exculpation, it is not because you have not had ample information as to what was required, and ample time in which to comply with such requisition.

Of the grossly seditious character of these libels no sane mind can doubt, and that you were the avowed editor and proprietor of the newspaper in which they appeared is clear from the paper itself. It is, then, a legal doctrine, and seems to be to be a reasonable one, that the editor of a newspaper should be responsible for its contents. No more powerful engine can be left free to human control in these days of civilization than that of the press; and as a guarantee, therefore, against its abuse, it is no very despotic presumption to require the nomination of some estimable person as its conductor. For the authority, indeed, of a seditious article, it would be hard to make an editor responsible who had not written it: but for the publication of it he is justly amenable, inasmuch as that is not only his own act, but in itself the very act which constitutes the offence, and is the cause of the injury to society or individuals, as the case may be. A loaded gun, so long as no one touches it, is harmless: but if wantonly or carelessly fired off in the midst of a crowd, it would be little to the purpose of him who pulled the trigger to assert that he did not make the powder or put in the ball, or even that he did not know it was loaded. With as little reason can he who holds himself forth to the world as responsible for the contents of a newspaper shelter himself under the plea that any vile or pernicious matter it may contain is no writing of his, or that it has got into his columns without his knowledge or consent. While, however, the legal responsibility of an editor is thus strictly commensurate with the extent of his own avowed character, the extent of his moral culpability must be measured by the circumstances of the particular case which has brought him within the pale of the law. This just and charitable discrimination between legal and moral culpability the law has, as altered within the last few years, has recognised in explicit terms; and though it has been held not to apply to seditious libels, I shall, nevertheless, defendant, apply its principles and act upon its spirit in your case, if by so doing I can conscientiously give any effect to the ground upon which the jury recommended you to mercy.

The law to which I allude is the 11th of Victoria, 13, and has been in force in these colonies nearly eight years. I mention this just because I have observed a singular ignorance of its contents to be exhibited on many occasions by that very class of persons to whom so many of its provisions especially relate. Thus, for instance, not many days ago, a grave disquisition might have been seen in two long-established newspapers, on the power of the presiding Judge to prohibit the publication of unconcluded judicial proceedings, when the 5th section of the Act to which I have referred contains an express legislative enactment giving such power in so many words to the Judge. As regards the insertion of libels in newspapers, it is by the sixth section enacted, That in an action for libel contained in any public newspaper, it shall be competent for the defendant to plead that it was inserted without actual malice and without gross negligence, and that before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity after, he inserted in such newspaper a full apology for the said libel. By the 11th section it is enacted that whenever upon the trial of any information for the publication of a libel, under the plea of not guilty, evidence shall have been given which shall establish a presumptive case of publication against the defendant, by the act of any other person by his authority, it shall be competent to such defendant to prove that such publication was made without his authority, consent, or knowledge, and that the said publication did not arise from want of due care or caution on his part.

Now, the spirit of the above two sections I take to be this,—that every one who is legally responsible for the publication of a libel shall be allowed to escape the consequences to which he would be otherwise exposed by showing that he is completely free from all moral blame. That is the position in which you, defendant, claim to stand in regard to these libels; whether it is one which you can maintain I will now proceed to examine.

The only affidavits which you have exhibited bearing on the merits of your case are the two of Lang and Manning, to which I have already referred, and one made by yourself, which, before commenting upon, I will read at length. The substance of Lang's affidavit is that he wrote the libel contained in the paper of the 2nd December without your knowledge, privity, or consent, and that he had often heard you express your loyalty to Queen Victoria, and your high appreciation of the British Constitution. Manning swears in a similar strain, and swears that he wrote the three articles in the papers of the 18th and 25th November, and that he did so during your absence in Melbourne, contrary to your previous instructions, and without your knowledge or concurrence.

[If a Honor then read Mr. Seekamp's affidavit, as it appeared in the *Argus* of Saturday.]

Such is the affidavit upon which you claim to stand acquitted of all moral blame in regard to the publication of these libels; but I regret to say that it is evasive from beginning to end upon the only point on which it behoved you to be unequivocal and straightforward. A single sentence in unambiguous words would have satisfied the Court of your innocence, if you could have sworn to it with truth. Could you have deposed that *none* of the four libels published in your paper had in any way come to your knowledge until after the whole of them had appeared, and that you had then taken immediate steps to counteract their effect by the simple and bona fide act of denouncing the authors, and repudiating their sentiments in your own paper,—confirming your statement by the production of the paper itself, you would have stood in a very different position from that in which you have placed yourself by the terms of your present affidavit. In the first place, you carefully avoid saying when or how these articles, and which of them, were first brought under your notice, or whether you were so situated as to have no means of making yourself acquainted with them. You swear throughout that they were written without your consent or knowledge; that you did not know that such articles were being written; that you would have refused to have allowed their publication, had you been aware of any intention to publish them; but you nowhere say that you did not see any of them after they were published, in sufficient time to have enabled you to have prevented the appearance of the remainder. There is nothing to show that you might not at least have prevented the appearance of the two last of them by the dismissal of Manning before the 25th of November, when the third was published, or before the 2nd of December, when the publication of the fourth under his editorship took place. All you say upon this point is, that believing Manning would have obeyed your instructions, and, "with a view of relieving your mind and body," you "paid little or no attention to the articles or reports in the paper," and that when "said articles were brought under your notice some time" (at what time you carefully abstain from saying), "after their publication, you expressed very strongly your disapprobation of them, and dismissed Mr. Manning for disobeying his instructions in this respect." Now, the probability is, as you have not sworn to the contrary, that you did see the two articles which appeared in the paper of the 18th of November, in sufficient time to have prevented the appearance of one in a similar strain on the 25th, and that you saw the article of the 25th in sufficient time to free the paper from the odium of containing a similar article on the 2nd of December. No one will believe that you could take so little interest in your own paper as to remain a fortnight in Melbourne without ever looking at its contents, especially when you had left it in the hands of a person whom you had thought it necessary to caution in the way described in your affidavit, and at a time when serious disturbance seemed to be daily apprehended, as we now all of us notoriously know, in the immediate neighbourhood of the office where it was published. The statement that, with a view to relieving your mind and body, you "paid little or no attention to the articles and reports in the paper," is too vague to mean anything; but if it means that you saw any of these articles without paying any or only slight attention to them, it is a confession of negligence and indifference of the grossest and most culpable description. With reference to your dismissal of Manning, you do not say how or when you dismissed him; and when it is matter of notoriety that he was taken into custody on the 3rd December, on the capture of the stockade by the military, and that he was exercising a control on the 2nd December, on which day the last of the libellous articles appeared, it is hard to believe that you ever dismissed him at all, or, at all events, that his dismissal was ever communicated until it was too late to take effect. It was observable, too, that Manning himself, who swears with an evident bias in your favour, says nothing of his dismissal, a silence sufficiently significant to my mind that in point of fact it never practically took effect. The conclusion, in short, at which I have arrived, is, notwithstanding that you swear in your affidavit, and what you have said here in Court, as to your disapprobation of these articles, you did by your conduct, subsequent to their appearance, wilfully and intentionally identify yourself with their tone and spirit; and, by abstaining from any public disclaimer of their authorship or sentiments, virtually, if not expressly, adopt them. You state, indeed, that since these publications you have endeavoured by your writings in the same paper to soothe the excited feeling of your population on the gold fields, but you give no proof of that by the production of any paper, and you do not say, what you might have said if it were true, that you took the earliest opportunity possible of repudiating, or at, indeed, at any time you ever editorially repudiated the articles which you profess in your affidavit, created in you such strong dissatisfaction.

I have already said that the libels themselves are grossly seditious; and I must say that the whole tenor of the paper in which they appear, if these three numbers be a fair sample of its quality, is strangely at variance with that feeling of loyalty to the Sovereign, and that high appreciation of the British Constitution, which you, as its editor, profess to entertain. In the paper of the 2nd December, side by side with the libel therein contained, a description is given of what is called the Monster Meeting at Bakery Hill, in the course of which it is recorded, that the very fact of one of the speakers advocating "the integrity of the British Constitution was the watchword for his unpopularity;" and that, "had it not been for the influence of the chairman, the man would have been torn limb from limb by the infuriated people."

This fact is recorded by the writer with an evident feeling of satisfaction; and the remainder of the article is altogether of a piece with those which set out in the information, on which you have been found guilty. Either, however, the state of excitement to which the people had been goaded by an apparently approving press; and, indeed, I have little doubt that the outbreak which led to the events that have given rise to the recent trials for high treason was hastened, if not caused, by these very articles in a paper the perusal of which, forthnight preceding, of what avail are your professions of loyalty and attachment on the face of articles such as these emanating from a paper bearing your name as editor! Who can believe such professions to be sincere!—or, if they be sincere, who can doubt but that you are prostituting your name, if not your pen, to the basest of purposes from the meanest of motives?

It is clear to me, not only from your affidavit, but from the manner in which you met this information from the beginning, that the dissatisfaction you have subsequently expressed is not *bona fide*. If it had been, you would at once have revealed the author's name to the Attorney-General; and without attempting to vindicate what you now profess to condemn, at once admitted that the articles were indefensible, and tendered him your assistance in bringing the author to justice. There could be no reasons of honour or delicacy to prevent you from doing so; for, according to your own affidavit, Manning had betrayed his trust, and violated your confidence by writing articles of such a description. To have taken this course, however, would not have suited the interests of your paper, and you chose, therefore, to run the risk of an acquittal, rather than submit to absolve yourself from trial in a manner that might render you unpopular with the readers of your paper at Ballaarat. The consequence you are now to experience, in the sentence which I think it my duty to pass, which is that you be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol for six calendar months

The defendant left the court in the custody of an officer.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE.

ON Thursday evening, in commemoration of the opening of the Sydney Synagogue in 1844, a large party dined together at the house of Messrs. A. Moses and Son, in Bridge street. Mr. Lazarus presided, and Mr. J. P. Cohen occupied the vice-chair. The stewards were Messrs. B. Francis, Lazarus, M. Moses, D. Levey, S. J. Cohen, M. Alexander, J. G. Raphael, and M. H. Solomon. A very sumptuous entertainment was provided; the German band performing appropriate airs after the various toasts of the evening. About sixty gentlemen, including members of the several religious denominations, were present. Grace having been chaunted by the Rev. J. Isaacs, and the cloth removed, the Chairman, in the most earnest terms proposed the health of Queen Victoria, adverting to the imminent difficulties in which her Majesty, and her Allies were now placed by reason of the Eastern war; and observing that, at such a moment, the first loyal toast which was always drunk at any *réunion* of the subjects of the Sovereign of the British Empire would be received with, if possible, more than the usual enthusiasm. (Loud cheers.)

The health of H. R. H. Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family was then drunk amidst the warmest applause—the chairman paying an earnest tribute to the Prince's unceasing exertions in securing the triumphs of Peace, and referring to his Royal Highness's initiation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and to his zeal and energy when and wherever educational, philanthropic, or charitable objects required aid.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the Health of His Excellency Sir William T. Denison, Governor-General of Her Majesty's Possessions in Australasia. The toast was received with every honour, the band playing the air of "The fine old English gentleman."

The VICE-CHAIRMAN; Although the present meeting was one to commemorate the opening of a religious edifice, within whose walls, peace and good will to all men were the lessons conveyed, he felt assured that the toast which he was about to propose, although it referred to the fearful war into which Europe was plunged, would be most heartily responded to. (Loud cheers.) On the occasion of public dinners amongst Englishmen, one of the most prominent among the loyal toasts of the evening was, "The Army and the Navy." But under the peculiar position of our forces in the East, allied as they were with other noble chivalry, he (Mr. Cohen) would beg to alter the words of the usual toast, and to propose, "Success to the Allied forces engaged in the Eastern war." (Loud and renewed cheers.) That Australia deeply sympathised with those so engaged was proved by the noble subscriptions already contributed to the Patriotic Fund. (Hear, hear.) Airs—"Rule Britannia, and the Marseillaise Hymn."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Sydney Synagogue." He traced the progress in establishing the institution from the time, when 28 years ago, a few religionists assembled to join in prayer in the house of Mr. P. J. Cohen, until the day when the beautiful structure in York-street received a numerous and earnest congregation. Very happy indeed was he to be enabled to state that, never since the Sydney Synagogue had been opened, was it in the many arrangements directly or indirectly connected with it, in a more prosperous condition (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. J. COHEN then, amidst the most cordial applause, proposed the health of the Rev. Dr. Adler, adverting in warm terms to his unwearied efforts in the cause of popular education, and also to his indefatigability in ensuring assistance to the distressed Jews in Palestine.

Mr. SAMUEL COHEN, paying a high compliment to both bodies, proposed the health of the Ministerial and Executive Officers of the Sydney Synagogue.

Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senior, on the part of the Executive body, and Mr. M. H. SOLOMON, on the part of the Ministerial, returned thanks.

Mr. SAMUEL COHEN proposed the next toast: "Our Christian Brethren;" and, in congratulating religionists of all denominations upon the friendly and united feeling exhibited on all public occasions when objects of benevolence or charity were to be considered by those who met, whether in Sydney or in any other part of the colony, begged to couple with the toast the health of their esteemed visitor, Mr. Andrew Lenehan. (Long continued cheers.)

Mr. LENEHAN returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and responded to, and for the excellent feeling displayed in Mr. Cohen's allusion to the friendly and cordial union of all religious denominations in Sydney and throughout the colony—he would say throughout all the colonies of Australasia—when meetings, whether in the cause of patriotism, or of benevolence, or of charity were held. (Loud cheers.) For himself, and with reference to the compliment paid to him in requesting him to respond to the toast, he (Mr. Lenehan) could only say, in all sincerity, that in his intercourse with his fellow-men, his or their religion never for one moment influenced him. (Renewed cheers.) He firmly believed that all earnest religionists were engaged in one common cause, and that to be right-minded, and to perform those sacred duties taught by every creed, were the points to be regarded in worldly intercourse, rather than imperfect considerations of peculiar tenets. (Loud cheers.) And so again with prejudices about country and rapidly disappearing clanisms. He (Mr. L.) would only say, in all honesty and truth, that whether his friends claimed as their tutelar saints St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, or St. David, they were equally entitled to his respects and esteem. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. ISAAC LEVY proposed the health of the Chairman of the evening, Mr. Jacob Lazarus, who, although not a long resident in Sydney, had manifested, from the hour of his arrival, in the most substantial and zealous manner, his true and hearty services in the cause of the Sydney Synagogue.

Mr. LAZARUS returned thanks.

The health of Lady Denison and the ladies of the colony was proposed by Mr. Joseph Simmons, senior, and responded to by Mr D. Levy.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, "Freedom of the Press."

Mr. Richard THOMPSON returned thanks.

The health of the stewards, accompanied by complimentary remarks as to the taste and care displayed in the preparation of so sumptuous an entertainment, was drunk with all the honours.

This was the last of the formal toasts of the evening, but the conviviality of the party was kept up to a late hour.

CHILD STEALING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Can you inform me on what grounds our worthy Police Magistrate made use of an expression, the other day, in reference to the stealing of children from their parents, viz., to one who had been unjustly accused, "You had better get yourself out of town for a short time until *this absurd outcry* against kidnapping has subsided." I perceive that the boy Cornwall has not yet been found: now it may turn out all a false alarm, but the commitments do not warrant the conclusion, and when it is considered that the notorious "Burke" was in Sydney some years ago (1840), and that some of his stamp may be here still, it is not too much for anxious parents to look for protection from the *Magistrates* at least, if the policemen are too much engaged to attend to such trifles. There can be no harm in bringing the matter to light, and parents who think as I do, will consider it their duty to render every assistance, and sustain the hue and cry until every lost child is restored to its parents; it may be, that our worthy Magistrate is in possession of facts unknown to the public, nevertheless his remarks, as reported, would seem to imply a disinclination to take the matter up seriously, and that the protection of the law is the inherent *right* of every liege subject, is an axiom of

ONE WHO ONCE LOST A CHILD.

Sydney, March 29.

A HINT TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Having ascertained that the steamship Pacific, bound for London, is to touch at King George's Sound for coal, I beg to ask, for the information of the public, how it is that the Postmaster-General has failed to take the necessary steps for making up a mail for Western Australia? Opportunities of this kind should not be lost sight of, now that the overland mail has ceased to run, thereby debarring that colony from the benefits of postal communication.

I am, Sir, your's &c.,

DESPATCH.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—My attention has just been directed towards a letter signed "Clutha," which appeared in your paper of 1st December last, the purport of which letter was an endeavour to show that the members of the "Medical Board of New South Wales" were actuated by feelings of professional jealousy and national *rancour* in their *expose* of the malpractice of an unqualified foreigner, known here as Dr. (?) Lassus, as exemplified in his treatment of the late Miss Dean, which treatment, in the opinion of the Board, was the exciting cause of death; and, as the anonymous writer has taken the liberty of bringing forward my name in connection with the case of the late Sir Robert Peel, and of making certain statements relative thereto, in order the more effectually to illustrate and support his attempted justification of his friend Lassus, which must have originated from no other source than that of his own seemingly fervent imagination. I therefore consider myself in duty bound as an English gentleman to take this, the first opportunity, per favour of your paper, to disabuse the public mind as to the facts of the case alluded to by "Clutha."

When I attended Sir Robert Peel, at the time he fell from his horse on Constitution Hill, St. James's Park, I was a legally-qualified physician and surgeon, licensed to practice throughout the entire British Empire; besides, through the kindness of Sir James Macgregor, the late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, I had obtained an army medical appointment, and passed my examination two years prior to the event in question, thus giving me certain privileges secured by the Worshipful the Society of Apothecaries in London's Act, also the Poor Law Commissioners' Act.

I had been for many years personally known to my late illustrious patient, when a classical student at the University of Glasgow. I was chief of the Londonarian party during the election of a Lord Rector and the candidateship of Sir Robert Peel; and, at his subsequent inauguration, was one of the students selected to receive him, whereby we originated the "Peel Club." Several years afterwards, when I first commenced practice, I had the honour of professionally visiting the late Sir Robert Peel, at his temporary residence of "Eilan Aigus," in Inverness-shire—the late Dr. Nichol being then his family medical attendant; and when last I attended him at Whitehall Gardens, after having somewhat returned to consciousness, he expressed himself as having a perfect recollection of all the above circumstances, as did Towns, his sexagenarian butler. At the same time, both he and Lady Peel expressed their heartfelt satisfaction at the fact of Sir Robert having been taken home and professionally attended to, not by an unknown stranger, but by an old acquaintance. When Sir Benjamin Brodie, the family medical attendant, and staff, consisting of Dr. Seymour and Messrs. Joseph Hodgson and Cæsar Hawkins, had arrived, they minutely examined me as to the history of the case, together with my treatment, which latter was highly approved of by the entire staff, as their testimonials, which I have at hand and open to the inspection of any one, will prove; they then politely thanked me for my services, and dismissed me from the case upon the plea of being unknown in person or qualification to the responsible party, viz., the family medical attendant, I, however, forthwith presented Sir Benjamin Brodie and colleagues with indubitable proofs of my being duly and legally qualified; at the same time, Sir Robert and Lady Peel expressed a desire that I should be allowed to remain in attendance under the direction of the family physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie, upon which he (Sir Benjamin) openly stated that he willingly and with full confidence entrusted the case into my hands, not merely upon the grounds of my being fully qualified, and that the patient and his family expressed a desire that I should remain, which although both (absolutely) necessary, yet were far from sufficient, but from the fact of my having exhibited throughout a practical knowledge of my profession, and complete mastery of the case in question, my antecedents, both morally and professionally, being at the same time unexceptionable,—yet with commendable caution he caused Joseph Hodgson, the venerable President of the Royal Chirurgical Society, and surgeon to his Grace the late Duke of Wellington, to remain in the house throughout the first night, in order to be at hand in the event of my requiring assistance, watch over my conduct and treatment, and report accordingly next morning to Sir Benjamin.

Sir Robert Peel lived four days after the accident, and not as "Clutha" erroneously states, only a few hours, but had I acted as his friend Mr. or Dr. Lassus did in the case of Miss Dean, viz., plunged a lancet into my patient *ab initio*, whilst in a state of shock, Sir Robert would, to an almost certainty, like Miss Dean, have died in as many minutes as he lived days; and even had he, under such circumstances, still existed upon the arrival of the medical staff; such an act, on my part, would have given them no other alternative than to ignore me in toto. I should have been forthwith dismissed with ignominy from the house, both the Royal College of Surgeons and University would have cancelled my license and degrees. A coroner's inquest held upon the case, and your humble servant tried by a London jury—men who well know how to investigate such cases of medical malpractice, and who would most positively have awarded me the punishment such presumptive ignorance so well deserved.

"Clutha" has also in his letter quoted above, made some irrelevant remarks, by informing your readers that my father was a Guardsman, &c., and although I am justly proud of being the son of a veteran soldier, (the original of Sheridan Knowles' Monsieur de l'Epée in his play of Woman's Wit; or, Love's Disguises,) who earned by his sword and epaulettes upon the battle field, the repeated shedding of his blood; yet I am at a loss to know what my father's warrior life has to do with my professional skill, legal qualifications, the conduct of my professional colleagues in London, or the protection offered to the public by the Medical Board of New South Wales. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. FOUCARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., and C.M.

TO THE REV. DEAN COFFEY.

(*Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

REVEREND SIR,—The letter which you *father*, inserted in Tuesday's issue of the *Sydney Herald*, commenting upon some remarks which I felt it my duty to make at the last annual meeting of the subscribers to the Benevolent Society of this town, is couched in language so exceedingly vulgar and coarse, and is, moreover, so full of personal scurrility, that I would deem it unworthy of notice, carrying with it, as it does, its own antidote, were it not for your denial of the facts stated by me.

Four clergymen, of different denominations, and several other gentlemen of high respectability, were present on the occasion, and took part in the proceedings of the evening. These gentlemen, I have no doubt, will bear me out in stating that I carefully avoided all offensive expressions in making those painful statements to which I was compelled by an imperative sense of duty, as one of the guardians of the poor, and of the special interests of the Benevolent Society of Parramatta. I can neither charge my memory with the use of bitter language, nor my conscience with uncharitable feelings on that occasion, and in proof of this, I now assert that I meant no personal offence to any member of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It may be that some of the statements made by me were offensive to that body, because, if true, they proved them culpable in their neglect of a sacred duty—the duty of contributing their just proportion to the relief of the aged and suffering poor, they were thus monopolising the benefits of our charitable institutions, while they were contributing comparatively nothing towards the support of those institutions.

My only object in bringing forward these statements was to point out to the Roman Catholics of Parramatta, that as they derived great benefit from the Benevolent Society, they must feel it to be their duty to bear their fair share of its expenses. This appears to me to be the "head and front of my offending." But though it is evidently given offence to your reverence, I have a better opinion of your flock, than to suppose that they will look upon it in this light; for if they are as distinguished for benevolence and charity as you represent them in your letter, they must rather thank me for having given them an opportunity of establishing their claim, and setting themselves right before the public, and it appears to me that your reverence would have shown greater wisdom, as well as charity, had you viewed it in this light also, and taken it as a text for a homily, instead of making it the subject of an abusive letter; but, as you have stepped out of your way to make an unwarrantable attack upon me, you must take the consequence. In passing, I would simply say, in reference to the allusion made to my former position as a member of Council, my "dignity, charitableness, dictatorship, Christian charity, oily sweetness, distinguished ability, mean intermeddling officiousness, exuberant discharge of philanthropic zeal," &c., &c., I can afford to allow you an indulgence in a style of buffoonery which can be congenial only to the taste of something even worse than low and vulgar minds. The only answer which can be made to such trash is to leave it to the silent contempt which it deserves. It is said of the cuttle-fish that, when pursued, it throws out a black liquid which darkens the water, and then escapes from its pursuer. It would appear as if your reverence had taken a lesson from that creature; but, unfortunately for you, your attempt to blacken me will not obliterate the documents on which my statements were founded.

The books of the Benevolent Society, the District Hospital, and lists of subscribers, will show as follows:—

1853. Average number of paupers relieved during this year, by the Benevolent Society		26	
Average number of Roman Catholics		13	
Protestants and others		13	
Total amount of subscriptions received towards support of paupers	£127	12	6
Proportion of the above subscribed by Roman Catholics	3	8	0
1854. Average number of paupers relieved during this year by Benevolent Society		40	
Average number of Roman Catholics		22	
Protestants and others		18	
Total amount of subscriptions received towards support of paupers	£123	19	6
Proportion of the above subscribed by Roman Catholics	3	16	0
1853. Average number of patients treated in the District Hospital during this year		74	
Average number of Roman Catholics		30	
Protestants and others		44	
Total amount of subscriptions received towards the support of this institution	£113	17	2
Proportion of the above subscribed by Roman Catholics	4	0	6
1854. Average number of patients treated in the District Hospital during this year		84	
Average number of Roman Catholics		49	
Protestants and others		35	
Total amount of subscriptions received towards the support of this institution	£201	2	8
Proportion of the above subscribed by Roman Catholics	12	11	0

Then, as regards the collection made in your church, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, I mean the £15 to which you so triumphantly refer, you ought to have stated that you were

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 30.—Governor-General (s.), 700 tons, Captain R. F. Pockley, from Melbourne, the 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Polgndestre and daughter, Miss Polgndestre, Mrs. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. M'Cauley, Miss Cauley, Mr. and Mrs. Goodfish, Mrs. Loveday and 2 children, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wright, Miss Willis, Mrs. Kibblewhite and child, Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. Munro, Abercrombie, Aiken, Hope, Oranby, Brownfield, Allen, Lovegrove, Clarke, Shewn, Higginbotham, Hardman, Power, Coleman, and 45 in the steerage. S. and M. S. P. Company, agents.

March 30.—Sarah (s.), 250 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Twofold Bay the 28th, and Broulee the 29th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hart, Miss and Master Solomon, Messrs. Dawson, Bell, Stewart, and 5 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.

March 30.—Hellespont (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Mason, Trafalgar, Wave, and Ellen and Elizabeth, for Melbourne; Robertus Hendrieus, for Batavia; Fortune, for South Seas; Heather Bell, for Auckland; Queen of the South, for Nelson and Port Cooper; Kate Kearney, for Howe's Island.

CLEARANCES.

March 30.—Sir Edward Paget, ship, 482 tons, Captain Chapman, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Campbell and family (3), Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Howlett and child, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and child, Mr. and Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Dr. Green, Messrs. Barber, Adimson, Frinder, Martin, Auslade, Forman, Johnstone, and Ward.

March 30.—Kate Kearney, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Punch, for Howe's Island, in ballast.

March 30.—Hellespont (s.), 530 tons, Captain D. Pole, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Master Duff (2), Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. Mackenzie, Vogl, Manton, Holcomb, Wilson, and 37 in the steerage.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 30.—Susannah, for the Patterson; Edward, for Broken Bay.

EXPORTS.

March 30.—Sir Edward Paget, for London: 31 bales wool, 46 casks sperm oil, 97 cwt. bones, 34 cwt. hoofs, 3460 horns, Robertson and Co.; 7 casks tallow, 47 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 7 bales leather, 168 bales wool, Buyers and Learmonth; 47 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 14 bales wool, Gerhauler, Rouhner, and Co.; 62 bales wool, E. Mullendorff and Co.; 82 bales wool, A. Foster and Co.; 29 bales wool, G. Reid; 96 bales wool, Thacker and Co.; 35 bales wool, 132 bales wool, Joy and Leathes; 26 bales wool, G. Thorne and Co.; 65 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 22 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 1 case drapery, Franes, Brothers, and Gates; 4 cases, M. and L. Brookrias; 260 bales wool, F. S. Mort and Co.; 49 bales wool, J. Alexander; 7 bales 1 case leather, 838 salted hides, Young and Co.; 196 bales wool, Thomas Walker; 69 bales wool, Thomas Skinner; 20 bales wool, Thomas Broughton; Recapitulation: 1400 bales wool, 46 casks sperm oil, 7 casks tallow, 838 hides, 14 bales leather, 97 cwt. bones, 34 cwt. hoofs, 3460 horns, and 6 cases merchandize.

March 30.—Hellespont (s.), for Melbourne: 8 casks cheese, Robert Campbell; 10 hogsheads ale, Kirchner and Co.; 3 cases merchandise, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 30 barrels tar, T. Bowden; 150 firkins butter, Fisher, Tange, and Co.; 1 case fancy goods, Eing and Co.; 1 box, W. Walker, jun.; 1 coil Manila rope, T. Bowden; 36 boxes candles, Macintosh and Hirst; 1 parcel, Robert Campbell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Sir Edward Paget, this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga, (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR BATAVIA.—By the Robertus Hendrieus, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR LONDON, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the Pacific, on Monday evening next, at 6 p.m.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Ebba Brahe, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Heather Bell, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR NELSON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Queen of the South, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

MAILS BY THE CONTRACT PACKET LIGHTNING.

THE following Notice was posted outside the General Post Office yesterday for general information:—

General Post Office, Sydney, 28th March, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails by the Mail Packet Lightning, for the United Kingdom, via Melbourne, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th proximo, at noon.

All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

The steamer Governor-General left Port Phillip Heads on the 27th instant, at 6 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Friday, at 1:30 p.m. Captain Pockley reports having passed on the 28th instant, at 7 30 a.m., the steamer Telegraph, about 20 miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory; also at 3 p.m. on the 29th instant, passed a screw steamer (name unknown), bound to the southward, about 25 miles to the southward of the Dromedary. The following vessels from Sydney, had arrived prior to the departure of the Governor-General:—schooner Fawn, brig Golden Spring, schooner Mariner, and brig Wanderer. The brigs Wild Irish Girl, and Fayaway were passed going up the Bay. The steamer Yarra Yarra, having on board the mail ex Red Jacket, sailed from Hobson's Bay twenty minutes before the Governor-General.

The departure of the A.S.N. Company's steamship Wonga Wonga has been postponed until this day, at 3 p.m., in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

The steamer Eagle left Twofold Bay, on the 28th instant, Broulee, on the 29th instant, at 10 a.m, and arrived here yesterday at 11 a.m. Captain Christian reports the brig Alice Brown, as lying at Twofold Bay, when he left. The cargo of the Eagle consists of 128 bales wool, and sundries.

The Directors of the A.S.N. Company, in order to consult the interests of the public, and afford every facility for the despatch of the European mails by the Lightning via Melbourne, have detained their slipper steamer Telegraph, from the 5th until the 7th April, at noon; thus affording an excellent opportunity for passengers proceeding to England by that vessel, to make a certainty of their passage.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

March 22.—Ebenezer, schooner, from Sydney, for Gabo Island.

IN PORT, March 22. Alice Brown, brig, bound for New Zealand, as soon as her stock is shipped. Cheer, barque, from Hamburgh, awaiting a fair wind to take her to Sydney, to land the remainder of her immigrants. Fancy, schooner, bound to Merimbula, with the German women, children, and their luggage.

Strong N.E. winds prevailing, with flying showers.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Boomerang (s.), Freak, and Scotia, from Adelaide; Clara, Governor-General (s.), from Sydney; Little Pet, from Newcastle, (N.S.W.); Earl of Elgin, from London.

March 25.—Richard and Ann, and Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney; Red Jacket, from Liverpool; Colonester, from Adelaide; Mercedes, from Bordeaux; Mousam, from Sydney; Spray, from Nelson, (N.Z.)

March 26.—Havilah (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Shalimar, for Liverpool.

March 26.—Ariel, for Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

March 24.—St. Lawrence, for Newcastle, (N.S.W.)

ENTERED OUT.

March 26.—Calliendar, for Sydney.

The Red Jacket, so anxiously looked for, came to anchor in the Bay yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. Captain Millward reports having experienced extremely light weather throughout the whole run, but holds a very high opinion of the capabilities of the ship. The greatest run during any day was 318 miles; but Captain Millward never had twenty-four hours' fair wind. Nothing certainly can surpass the cleanly appearance of the vessel; indeed she looks, to use Mr. Train's own words on boarding, "likea new pin." It is satisfactory to add that the passengers have enjoyed very excellent health, and appear to be all in good spirits. The manifest's copy was not prepared, and will therefore be published as soon as it is entered at the Customs. She brings a very large cargo, and a quantity of letters and newspapers.—*Argus*, 26th March.

Mr. John Orr, late of this city, has purchased the royal mail ship Blue Jacket, at Liverpool, and intends taking his passage in her with a view to pay a visit to his friends in Australia.—*Argus*, 26th March.

ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER SHIP LIGHTNING.—A typographical error occurred in our advertising columns respecting the date of sailing of this vessel, which we hasten to correct, lest it should occasion disappointment to persons at a distance desirous of writing by, or proceeding to England in her. The date of sailing is fixed for the 10th April punctually. We understand that nearly all the first-class cabins are already engaged.—*Argus*, 26th March.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—Shamrock, from Newcastle, N.S.W.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.—Grenada, from Auckland; Janet, from London.

March 21.—William Stephenson, from Liverpool.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We believe that the Great Britain is taken up by the Government, and will be fitted up to receive troops on her arrival from Melbourne, which is expected to take place about the end of this month. The whole of the large screw boats belonging to the South American and General Steam Navigation Company are chartered.—*Liverpool Albion*, December 11.

HOLYHEAD, DECEMBER 20.—The Chester and Holyhead Company's packet Llewellyn, had a very rough passage across from Kingstown, on Monday. During the gale, as the vessel was nearing the Welsh coast, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which broke over her midships and carried away a portion of the bulwarks. The Marchioness of Hastings and her daughter, the Lady Bertha Hastings, were among the passengers, and had seated themselves on deck to windward, where they were in some measure protected by a canvas awning. The sea struck the ship just where the marchioness was seated, and with so much force that both ladies were thrown with great violence from off their seats, and carried across the deck under the bow of the long boat to leeward. The marchioness was completely stunned, having sustained a severe blow on the temple, and some injury to her back. The man at the helm missed both ladies instantly, and on assistance arriving the marchioness was found completely wedged in under the long boat, from which position she was removed with difficulty. The Lady Bertha escaped comparatively unhurt, but on the Llewellyn arriving at Holyhead, the marchioness was so ill that it was found necessary to remove her ladyship to the Royal Hotel. The marchioness was on her way from Carton, the Duke of Leinster's seat, to Portsmouth, to meet her husband, Captain Yelverton, of the Arrogant, who is hourly expected to arrive at that port.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A nautical man on reading the following extract from my journal, suggested it should be forwarded to you for publication. Should you coincide with him in opinion, I beg to place it at your disposal.

Your obedient servant,
THE SURGEON-SUPERINTENDENT
Of the Immigrant ship Bengal.

TRUE POSITION OF THE CROZET ISLANDS.

January 28th, 1855.—Passed the Crozet Islands this day: the position of these is incorrectly described both in Wilson's chart of 1830, and Norie's Epitome. Captain Oatts having to-day had good observations both for latitude and longitude, found their true position to be as follows, and as I feel assured his observations may be depended on I submit his figures:—

Pingouin's Island—46°36 S. latitude.
52°0 E. longitude.
Possession Island—46°33 latitude.
52°38 longitude.
East Island—46°35 latitude.
52°44 longitude.

BURGLARY.—Last Tuesday night the house of Mr. James Walker, at the Railway works, near Parramatta, was broken open and plundered of a Silver Geneva watch, and divers other articles of property.

DESERTION.—Last Tuesday evening, a private of the XIth Regiment, named William Cunningham, deserted from the Victoria Barracks.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THIS PUBLICATION

March.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER Morn.	HIGH WATER Even.
31	SATURDAY	6 45	5 33	7 10	7 35
April.					
1	SUNDAY	6 16	5 32	7 35	8 19

MOON—Full, 12th 52m A.M. April 8.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE—CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
THIS EVENING, MARCH 31,
Will be presented Knowles' new play of LOVE; or, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. Huon, the serf, Mr. Waller; Count Urin, Mr. Weiss; Dave, Mr. Pattell; Sir Rasper, Mr. Russell; our Conrad, Mr. Hammond; Nicholas, Mr. Milne; Countess, Mrs. Waller; Empress, Mrs. Amy Howard. To conclude with (for the second time) the very laughable farce, entitled WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH.
J. G. GRIFFITHS, Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
UNRATED SUCCESS.
THE last Ten nights of Mr. JACOBS in Sydney. New wonders, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, in his Grand Drawing-Room Entertainment of Natural Magic, in addition to his surprising powers of VENTRILOQUISM and IMPROVISATION, which nightly creates most enthusiastic approbation. Mr. JACOBS begs to express his grateful acknowledgments for the unexampled success which has attended his efforts in this city. His star in the Australian colonies being limited, and his engagements made, will compel him to close in Sydney, on Wednesday, the 11th April. Prices as usual. Boxes and stalls, 5s; upper circle, 4s; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Children under twelve years of age half-price.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

GOING HOME is the fashion of the day. Those who have examined our shipping list for the last six months will see with some concern the withdrawal of colonial families of much influence and worth, from the colony they have helped to make, and which has helped to make them. Without respect to petty jars and religious distinctions, every good citizen will feel something like sadness mingled with a little dissatisfaction, at their present emigration. Old faces are pleasant—all their wrinkles and scars, their oddities of form and expression which strike a stranger, are unobserved when often seen; but even the kindly *recognition*, occasional half word—on some great occasion a whole sentence—form a part of the enjoyments of social life, and are missed with regret. DICKENS, if we mistake not, who has hit off most social oddities, tells of two stage coachmen who *worked* on the same line; they never slept in the same town, or pulled up to chat, but at a certain stage of their journey, they met, gave the salute of the whip, and passed each other at the rate of twenty miles an hour. But when one was taken off the road by that inexorable hand—which arrests even the swiftest post, and kills the post-boy,—the other missing his brother whip pined and died. It is so. We like a particular seat, take a fancy to an old walking stick, and treasure up an old pipe; for what remains the same, like the name of an old acquaintance, has always a charm. We might imagine we are fast becoming not only an old colony, but a new community, if we trusted merely to lists of departures. Names identified with our most stormy struggles, names daily appearing in trading advertisements, names worth anything on 'Change, names distinguished in our scientific and ecclesiastical affairs, missed from the accustomed haunts, leave them rather blank and cold. In an old country we rarely see changes in the more prominent circles, except by the hand of the great destroyer. Having gained a position gentlemen are not willing to lose it. They see around them too many struggling to mount the ladder, and reach the point they have attained, to suffer them to quit it lightly. But in the colonies we see men arrive with their wallets on their shoulders and a dollar in their pocket, and by many short steps, and through many vicissitudes, realise the means of comfort and independence. They rarely then escape that most *intense* desire, which, in the Swiss, grows into a mortal disease, and in the Englishman is often, very unreasonable and unmanageable. A fine spot has been selected, a commodious house built, a handsome equipage bought, gay parties are given. Thus all that colonial life can offer in exchange for mere wealth is soon exhausted; and then comes "the breaking up and going away." We blame no one for this, although, perhaps, we may occasionally lament it. We are not absurd enough to suppose that a fortunate colonist is obliged to consult the wishes of his less fortunate brethren. No man really deems himself "the servant of the public," however it may please him to insinuate as much, and thus it happens that he goes without asking leave, and without standing on the order of his going.

And yet we want the men whom we lose. The depression of our political and social system must hourly be traced to it. We are not prepared to say that there are not "fish in the sea as good as the best on the stall," and that in the *incomers* and *fixtures*, we may not find as able legislators and magistrates; men as fraught with knowledge, as full of benevolence, as ripe for action, as any we have seen depart. We cannot however but attach ourselves to remembrances, when we cannot safely confide in anticipations. Still we have an idea that old colonists will not long reconcile themselves to "Home"—the strangeness of its social laws, its reserve and suspicion. Then most families contain many to whom England is the strange country; Australia is their native land. They, when their first curiosity is sated, and chill November and piercing March cover the sky with a dull grey, or the earth with a dense fog, will remember this sunny land, where we have rains it is true, but have them and "a-done with it." When they feel the nipping cold and dreary mist of an English climate, they will sigh for *their* native land. And what a land! Strong in the morning of its youth—strong in position—strong in its capabilities—glorious in its destinies! In the expressive language of holy writ, we have nothing to do but "to lift up our eyes" and look upon the distant horizon, and everywhere will be found promise.

At least we trust those who are crowding our vessels and hastening home, will speak a fair word for the colony, and the people. They will themselves generally bear about them the marks of what emigration and industry can do; and they may be worth a whole staff of agents, in inspiring confidence in the colonies, not to be exceeded in attraction within the circuit of the sun. We shall miss them while absent—we shall hear of them with interest; and with respect to many, we shall hail their return with joy.

OUR attention has been repeatedly called to the extraordinary agitation which prevails in some parts of the city, upon the subject of child-stealing. We have all heard of the national stories which quicken the attention to charges of this kind. Most people are aware that the chimney sweepers have heretofore belonged to the suspected class, in consequence of the delinquency of one of their tribe, who stole the heir of a noble family, and trained him to his ignoble trade, which he followed until, by a romantic process—easy for the imagination to supply—he was discovered by his sorrowing mother? This story is, of course, known to every English child, and probably has crept into the stock of tales in our colonial nurseries.

It is certain that one or two children have been missed and traces of them have not yet been discovered. This is very melancholy, and their parents are justly objects of intense sympathy. The loss of a child by death is an event in the course of nature, and so common that however agonizing for the moment, time cannot fail to apply some palliative. But there is something extremely awful in the uncertainty with respect to the fate of one too young to protect itself, and about whom conjecture with ingenious self torture can frame innumerable woe.

There have been several persons arrested under suspicion of child-stealing, whose guilt existed only in the minds of the by-standers. There is something extremely attractive in the eyes of many in the appearance of little children. It is by no means unusual for those who are fond of such small fry to stop for some momentary conversation with the innocent idlers, and to draw from them those expressions of character which are not the least pleasing and instructive study among the little things of human life. Now it is rather hard that while so employed the unthinking stranger should find himself under an evil eye—perhaps seized by the police, or only saved by a quick retreat. A poor woman being acquainted with the mother, the other day was taken to the police-office, for having seized a child by the hand, who was exposed to some peril, and leading it towards its own home, first giving it a lollypop! It was quite natural for her to say that she would leave the little vagabonds to their fate at any time future.

All the young people of this city, according to their temperament, are agitated by stories of the sort; slinking away from any suspicious persons, or meeting them with bold defiance; some carrying knives and daggers for their protection, should they find themselves suddenly in ruthless hands, or subject to the dread plaster.

It is not by any means impossible that the children already missed are mere truants. One for whom the hue and cry had been raised, thought proper to accompany a dray into the interior, and after indulging his taste for life and riding, returned home again to the neighbourhood which his absence had thrown into alarm.

When we consider the numerous inlets and bays which surround the city, and the resolute contempt of everything like protection or care which marks the juvenile character in general, it is not at all improbable that some one or two of the missing may have stepped into the water and perished. A lamentable fate, certainly, but one which would not justify a charge of cannibalism, or enslavement, or any of those imputations which have grown out of the disappearance of a child or two.

It is always worth while to ask, before crimes of an extraordinary character are imputed, what can be the object? Were it done for the reward, it must be confessed it is with great risk and with little chance of success. Indeed this solution is nearly as incredible as any other. People rob children of their clothes, but they do not usually want the children themselves. As to their being reduced to slavery, the thing is too absurd for reflection. We may well ask, where? A child three or four years of age would be useless except prospectively, and men do not commit crimes of this description with a view to remote profit. So that were the disappearance of children more frequent than alleged to be, or rather proved to be, any such motives would be perfectly incredible.

It is necessary that this foolish delirium should be met by men of sense with discountenance. The paroxysms of society are sometimes terrible. For the moment classes of mankind are demented. The history of mob frenzy demonstrates that when a delusion once fastens upon the imagination, its appetite grows by that which its feeds upon, and any fool or miscreant may direct the passion of a distracted multitude against any victim, however innocent.

We repeat, we do not believe the children are stolen; we have no idea that they are eaten; that they are enslaved—that they are sold into Egypt, or to the chiefs of New Zealand, or to the doctors, or any other of the thousand dreams and phantasms which mocks the by lanes and alleys.

We observe that Mr. Dowling, the Central Police Magistrate, very properly cautioned one of the accused child-stealers to remove for a time from the neighbourhood of the people who had surrounded him in the court, and who, on the slightest opportunity would have dealt with him much as their ancestors were accustomed to do with wizards and witches.

THE Admiralty Register of Wrecks for the years 1852 and 1853, of which we lately re-published from the *National Life Boat Journal* a brief abstract, tells a most melancholy tale. It shows a fearful loss of property—a still more fearful loss of human life. The terrible realities of shipwreck, as our contemporary observes, are vividly brought before the imagination; and the stoutest heart can hardly remain unmoved in contemplating the frightful destruction of life which is here disclosed.

The wrecks enumerated in the Admiralty Register are those which occurred on the coasts or in the seas of the United Kingdom, and those only. The value of the ships and cargoes thus annually destroyed is estimated at not lest than from two to three millions of pounds. The number of vessels wrecked in the two years was 1947, and the number of lives lost 1909.

These facts would seem to indicate either that there is something wrong in the system of our merchant marine service, or that the ingenuity of man can do but little in combating the perils of the deep. The disasters here referred to happened in the waters of the most ancient, most skilful, and most experienced of all the maritime powers in the world. All that is dangerous in those waters has been the study of centuries; has been described over and over again in the minutest particulars; and, by means of official and of popular charts, has been so distinctly pointed out, and rendered so familiar to the minds of British seamen, and others navigating the British seas, that it is scarcely conceivable that ignorance on this head can in any case have had much to do with these dire calamities.

Then, again, the navigator in the British seas has all the advantages which can be derived from a nearly perfect system of beacons and lighthouses, of pilotage, of coast-guards, and of life-boats. Superadded to the thorough acquaintance which he has the means of acquiring with the rocks, shoals, currents, and prevailing winds, and with the details of the coast, its headlands, indentations, and harbours, these advantages would seem to give as effective a guarantee against shipwreck as the resources of human science can supply.

And yet, in spite of all this experience, and this knowledge, and these contrivances, the British shores annually witness nearly a thousand shipwrecks, and the loss of nearly as many lives!

The attention of Parliament has been long and anxiously turned to this subject. During the last two or three sessions it occupied the inquiries and consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. And eminent has been the Committee's success, judging from the bulk, the diversified provisions, and the perspicuous arrangement of the statute which they have been the means of giving to their country.

This voluminous law just issued from the Government press of this colony, in the shape of a supplement to the *Gazette*, fills no less than a hundred and sixty-five foolscap pages, and comprises five hundred and forty-eight sections, with twenty-two schedules. It was passed on the 10th of August last. Its full title is "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping;" its short title, "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854." It is divided into eleven parts, the titles of which will give some idea of the vast comprehensiveness of its object and scope.

Part I. relates to the general functions of the Board of Trade, with regard to merchant shipping. Part II. relates to the ownership, measurement, and registry of British ships. Part III. to masters and seamen. Part IV. to safety and the prevention of accidents. Part V. to pilotage. Part VI. to lighthouses. Part VII. to the mercantile marine fund. Part VIII. to wrecks, casualties, and salvage. Part IX. to the liability of shipowners. Part X. to legal procedure. And Part XI. to miscellaneous matters.

Nothing but the accumulated experience of ages, and the practical skill of an ancient and wealthy maritime country like England, could have produced such a law as this—so full that no part of its wide subject is overlooked; so clear that its meaning must be obvious to the plainest understanding: so equitable and just in its dealing with conflicting interests that no party can find ground of complaint; and so far-seeing in its precautions against the disasters of shipwreck, whether from the faulty construction of vessels or the incompetency of navigators, that we may reasonably indulge the hope that, under the Divine blessing, it will be the means of saving thousands of lives and millions of property. And although it directly concerns only the British dominions, we cannot doubt that by its example it will prove a boon to the whole maritime world.

VICTORIA.

BY the Governor-General, yesterday afternoon, we have Melbourne papers to Tuesday, the 27th. Besides the continuation of the so-called "State trials"—but which, we think, would now be better styled the *state* trials—and the passing of judgment in the case of the "Queen v. Seekamp," there is no news of the least importance. The arrival of the Red Jacket, on Sunday, the 25th, with the English mail of 28th December, beyond enabling us to complete our files of papers, puts us in possession of nothing new either from home or from the seat of war. The judgment in Seekamp's case, we have given at length. Of the further proceedings in the matter of the Ballaarat riots, an abridgment will be found in another part of to-day's *Herald*.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
BEFORE Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, and a special jury of twelve.

ROUSE v. BOWMAN.

This was an action for breach of contract as to the delivery of certain cattle. The pleadings were very voluminous, but the case set out was substantially this—1st. That the plaintiff having first purchased at auction 1000 head of cattle running at defendant's station at the rate of £1 10s. per head, had subsequently purchased the remaining cattle on the station, estimated at another 155 head, at the same price. 2nd That defendant had agreed to allow plaintiff to collect the cattle on the eastern side of the run, and six months to collect them on the western side. 3rd That after the cattle had been partially collected, and before the time allowed for their collection had expired the defendant had prevented the plaintiff from getting in any more. The defendant admitted having made the sale, but denied having made the contract declared upon as to the allowance of terms for getting the cattle in.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen for the defendant.

The plaintiff had purchased the 1000 head of cattle from Mr. Mort at auction, upon the terms mentioned in the declaration. These cattle were running at Mr. Bowman's station, known as Merotherie, and the plaintiff went there to collect them. Some questions as to the ages of a few of the calves having arose (calves under six months old given in), it was finally agreed that plaintiff should purchase the whole herd except fifty prime cows, two bulls, and not more than seven working bullocks, which Mr. Bowman reserved for himself. This purchase was made for £1712 10s., the herd being estimated at 1150, and the purchaser was paid at once. As to the actual purchase and its terms there was no dispute, but as to the time in which these cattle were to be got in there was contradictory evidence. According to the plaintiff, Mr. Bowman limited him to six weeks for getting in the cattle on the eastern side, because he required to bring up fresh cattle to that part of the run, but as to the western side there was at first no limit, Mr. Rouse being left to get the cattle in according to his own convenience. Subsequently, however, some difference arose as to this point, which was finally adjusted by a verbal agreement being entered into, that Mr. Rouse should be allowed six months for collecting cattle on that part of the run. Further disputes, however, arose, and the propriety of making a written agreement was talked of. Each party, therefore, prepared a draft agreement according to his own view, but neither draft was approved of by both. Mr. Bowman finally insisted upon the collection of all the cattle within six weeks, and when that period had elapsed refused to permit any more to be got in, threatening Mr. Rouse and his assistants with prosecution if any attempt of the kind was made. One of the drafts already alluded to, which was prepared by Mr. Rouse gave a general limit of six weeks only, and to this Mr. Bowman referred him as a binding agreement, but Mr. Rouse declared that this not having been assented to, was no agreement at all. Consequently he relied upon the verbal agreement. He accounted for the omission of the stipulation as to six months, as a mere error which, if the agreement had been assented to and concluded, could have been rectified. About 1160 head of cattle were collected in all, but this, it was alleged, included all the calves, which, according to agreement between the parties, and to the general custom of the country, in such transactions, were to be given in. There was, it was said, about 960 head of grown cattle, and even under his purchase at auction, Mr. Rouse was entitled to have 1000 head actually delivered to him, and it was sworn that there were still from 500 to 700 head of cattle on the run, about half of them or more being on the western side of the run, which were really the property of the plaintiff. This detention was relied upon as supporting the count for trover which had been inserted in the declaration, inasmuch, as the purchase by plaintiff was one of the entire herd, with the exception of the reservations already referred to. Mr. Bowman on the contrary, at the time of refusing to allow any more cattle to be collected, declared that plaintiff had got all the cattle he was entitled to, and ought to be quite content, as he had made a profit of some £2000 or £3000 upon the transaction. Plaintiff did not deny this at the time, but he declared in the Court that he had made no such profit. It was further contended in support of defendant's case, that the plaintiff was simply entitled to so much cattle as he could collect within the six weeks stipulated for. Mr. Bowman and his men rendering every reasonable assistance which had been done. Mr. Bowman swore positively, that he had never agreed to allow anything beyond the six weeks for the collection of cattle on any part of the run. He had heard the plaintiff say something about acquiring six months, but he had not assented to this. On the contrary, he had hesitated, he said, before he would allow even so much time as this, for the term first named by himself was only a month, and by making an alteration in the date from which the time allowed for collection should be computed, the plaintiff had really obtained an allowance of seven weeks. He declared his belief, too, that the plaintiff and his men had within the allotted six weeks, collected all the cattle on the run, with the exception of a few head. His own cattle from other runs had, he said, been mustered in anticipation of the removal of the cattle then running, by plaintiff, and these new herds were brought to the run soon after the expiration of the allotted term of six weeks.

After the disputes arose, there had been offers on the part of the plaintiff to refer to arbitration, but these offers had been declined by the defendant, who contended that as he (the defendant) had fulfilled his part of the contract in every particular, there was nothing to arbitrate upon.

There were several witnesses examined on either side, as well as the parties to the suit, and there were many contradictions in the evidence, particularly as to the two leading facts in the case, which formed, in reality, the subject of the dispute—the alleged mutual acceptance of Mr. Rouse's draft as an agreement on the one hand, and on the other the alleged permission to plaintiff by defendant, to take whatever time the former pleased for collection of the cattle on the western portion of the run. The words relied upon as constituting this permission had been uttered at the stockyard, and although Mr. Bowman denied having ever contemplated giving any such permission, there was evidence that the men who were at the yard at the time had understood whatever words were used, in just the same light as the plaintiff had understood. As to the agreement, the account given by Mr. Rouse was that his draft being disapproved of, was cast aside and became so much waste paper, but Mr. Bowman declared that after some amendment had been made at his request, he had handed it to Mr. Cadell, a relative of his, who was present, in order that a counterpart of it might be made for Mr Rouse. At this stage some further altercation as to the terms arose, but the parties finally became friends, and the counterpart having been made was signed by Mr. Bowman. It was never given to Mr. Rouse, but in explanation of this it was asserted that he had while it was being prepared, said that he did not need it.

It came out accidentally that two men who were present at the stockyard, when Mr. Bowman agreed to allow Mr. Rouse "any time he liked," were outside the Court, and a strong point was made by plaintiff's counsel in his reply of the other side having failed to call them.

His HONOR directed the attention of the jury to the several issues, and to the evidence which bore upon them. The two first, it was admitted must be found for the defendant, the material issues in this case being the third and fourth. The first of these was as to the terms and effect of the contract as to the allowance of time for the collection of the cattle, and the other was the issue raised upon the count for trover. The third issue was left by his Honor to the jury, as one which they must determine upon their views of evidence before them, and upon the degree of weight which they attached to the accounts of either. But according to the terms of the alleged agreement, relied upon by defendant, as well as according to the terms of the verbal contract, chiefly deposed to on all hands, the purchase was one of the whole herd, which was merely estimated at 1150 head as an approximate number, in order to determine the price. Under such an agreement the property of the entire herd would pass, whatever number of cattle it might contain, and the plaintiff would be entitled to secure his own property wherever he found it, although, for not having collected the cattle in due time, as well as for any other damage which he might do to the defendant by trespass or otherwise in the course of their collection, he would be answerable at law. If this was the nature of the contract, and the defendant had detained the cattle, that detention would amount to a conversion. The plaintiff would then be entitled to recover, under the fourth issue, with damages equal to the value of all his cattle so detained. If the jury believed the plaintiff's version of the contract, and found for him upon the third issue, they must measure their damages by the value of cattle left on the western side of the run only, as, even according to his own showing, the time for collecting on the eastern side had passed. But whatever damage (if any) were awarded under this issue must be deducted from any damages which might be given under the fourth issue.

The jury, after having retired for about 20 minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff upon the material issues (3rd and 4th), damages £400.

Court adjourned at 10 minutes past 9 p.m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENT COURT.
FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Slatyer, a second meeting was held, at which debts amounting to £103 11s. were proved, and insolvent underwent examination.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

On reading a petition from Messrs. Aspinwall, Chalder and Co., of Sydney, merchants, creditors of Frederick Muhlschwein, lately carrying on business in Market-street, as a bootmaker. Mr. Justice Therry made a rule nisi, returnable on the 7th April next, requiring said Frederick Muhlschwein to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors; and appointed Mr. Morris to be official assignee of the estate.

ESTATE SURRENDERED.

Joseph Reynolds, of King-street, Sydney, grocer. Liabilities, £652 10s. Assets—value of personal property £320; outstanding debts, £269 3s. 9d. Total £589 3s. 9d. Deficit, £63 6s. 3d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of William Duncan, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Mary Scott Storey, a special meeting for proof of debts, at 1 p.m.

In the estate of William Cole, a special meeting, for proof of debts, at half-past 1.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

In the estate of William Colman, an adjourned single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Harris and Barlow, a first meeting, at 3 p.m.

At Bathurst, a second meeting will be held in the estate of Samuel Robert Pembrooke, and of James Beuzeville.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, and Mr. Gordon.

Ten persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: Catherine Brown, having been already four times convicted since the 9th February, was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months; Fitzgerald Colgan, his fourth conviction since the 26th ultimo, was sent to gaol for six weeks; and the rest were sentenced in the ordinary penalty of 20s. each, or twenty-fours' cells.

Ann Winterbottom, found lying in a verandah between the hours of eleven and twelve last night, was taken into custody as a rogue and vagabond. She failed to show either that she had a place of abode or that she followed any honest means of providing for her necessities; was consequently found guilty of the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three calendar months.

On the general business paper were thirteen charges, eight of which were dismissed, and one was remanded for further evidence.

Andrew and Ann Keys were brought before the Bench by Constable Tichner, under the following circumstances:—The constable was on duty in Castlereagh-street, between one and two o'clock in the morning, when he saw Ann Keys come away from the premises of a Mr. Hardy, and finding that she was carrying a tin dish, made inquiry of her; she said that it was her own, that she had been spending a few hours with Mrs. Hardy, and was now taking it home with her; the constable allowed her to go on, but proceeded to Mrs. Hardy's house, whom he had to knock up; she contradicted the woman's statement about having just left her company, and on examining the premises missed a tin dish; the officer then, knowing Ann Key's place of abode, followed her, and took possession of her and the dish; he found also a number of fowls on the premises, some in a hencoop and some in the water-closet, of which he took possession, suspecting that they too had been stolen; he also took Andrew Keys into custody on suspicion of knowing something about them; he (the constable) had made inquiry, but had found no owner for the fowls. Mrs. Hardy identified the dish, which she valued at 4s. 6d. as her, husband's property. Andrew Keys was discharged. Ann Keys preferred trial by a jury to the summary jurisdiction of the Bench, and was therefore committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

George Mann was charged with assaulting Catherine Kenny, a girl of eleven years of age. George Kemp, bailiff of the Government Domain, deposed, that yesterday forenoon he saw defendant follow the girl from place to place in the gardens, she appeared to be endeavouring to avoid him, and entered into conversation; he took her to a secluded seat among some trees, and lifted her clothes; she removed to another spot, where he followed her, and repeated his conduct until he saw that he was observed, whereupon he walked away; witness then made him prisoner and handed him into the custody of Constable Lucas. The girl corroborated Mr. Kemp's statement. Mann offered no defence. The bench dealt with him under the Act providing for the punishment of assaults upon women and children, and sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of six calendar months.

Alfred Singleton Green was charged by Henry Smith, of George-street, saddler, with having on the 3rd of March, unlawfully absented himself from his indented service, having been but one month in it. Mr. Smith produced the indenture, which, as is the case reported in yesterday's *Herald*, proved to be no indenture at all, being deficient, among other irregularities, of the seals necessary to give validity to the document. Mr. Dowling expressed his surprise at the folly of persons

BRAIDWOOD.

MARCH 28.—A large number of the friends of Mr. James Williams, who is about leaving Braidwood, entertained him at a dinner in Mr. Stewart's Hotel, on Thursday last, the 22nd instant.

Mr. Henry Moreing, J. P., occupied the chair, and Mr. John Mackellar, J. P., acted as croupier. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, the chairman rose to propose the health of Mr. Williams, which he prefaced by a few highly complimentary and appropriate remarks; when he requested the Reverend James Allan, who had known Mr. Williams for many years, and of whose church he (Mr. W.) is a trustee, to take the chair out of his hands, as he was able to speak more fully, and from longer intimacy on the merits of their respected guest.

The Rev. JAMES ALLAN: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with pleasure I rise to propose the health of Mr. Williams, our guest this evening—an old friend, a good neighbour—known to us all as a fair dealing and successful man in business—as a generous supporter of all charities, as a liberal supporter to the church of which he is a member and trustee, and as a good friend also to other churches besides his own. He had been many years a minister in that district before a Benevolent Society was formed, and distressed cases occurred from time to time, but he must say that he never went to ask Mr. Williams for a £1 or a bottle of wine to the suffering poor that he sent him empty away; many acknowledge they have been indebted to Mr. Williams for important favours, and he himself had experienced not a few kind attentions and services. His large subscription of one hundred and fifty pounds, followed by the gift of all his horses and cattle which he believed would realise nearly £200) to the Church would not be soon forgotten. As he is about to leave us, a thing we regret, our best wishes go with him and his family; let us drink his health with all the honours; which was done with three times three, followed by the air of "Auld Lang Syne."

The utmost hilarity and jovial good feeling prevailed during the evening, which was kept up to a late hour.

A preliminary temperance meeting was held in the Court-house, Braidwood, on Friday night last, the 23rd instant, when Mr. Sutherland was voted to the chair. After a few remarks from the Revds. William Allworth and Mack, Mr. Archibald, the master of the National School, and Mr. Wilson, it was arranged that the above five gentlemen should form themselves into a committee, and take the necessary steps to call a meeting upon an early day, for the purpose of forming a society upon the teetotal principles.

Mr. Hugh Gordon, the warden of the district, and returning officer for the electoral and united counties of St. Vincent and Murray, has declared the state of the poll as under:—

	Cooper	Sherwin
Braidwood	35	8
Broulee	69	0
Shoalhaven	37	34
Queanbeyan	19	0
Bungendore	5	0
Yass	2	0
Jervis Bay	0	0
Ulladulla	21	0
	189	42

being 127 votes of a majority in favour of Mr. Cooper, and he had therefore to declare that Daniel Cooper, Esq., was the duly elected member to serve in the Legislative Council for the united counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

PANBULA.

MARCH 19.—A rather large concourse of people, including many strangers, was here on the Flat to witness the fun of St. Patrick's holiday, which consisted chiefly in horse-racing. A liberal fund having enabled the committee to expend some labour in the due preparations, the nucleus of a new course, first suggested by Mr. J. Collins, was operated on; and although much remains to be done in levelling and solidifying the boat, so as to make it fit for any amount of racing, this new course presents, as to extent, situation, and other advantages, all that could be thought of as hopeful. Its shape is oval, and circuit about a mile, surrounding the lagoon and Government Reserve, and being flanked eastward by the school grounds. The boggy condition of the dust-holes just filled up prevented much competing of rustic steeds: but the turfers displayed an animus which realised a good deal of true excitement and bold sport. The day was fine, and in the burden thereof somewhat clouded, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranging between 80 and 90 degrees, and where the multitude had assembled, at the north end, volumes of dust, disenthralled from grassy bondage by a scourging drought, rose as incense.

Panbula Stakes of £15. Won by Rixson's Old Misto, beating Hibbard's Young Minto and Parker's Crazy Jane. Winning rider, James Rixson. Young Misto and Crazy Jane withdrew at first heat.

The £12 stakes. Won by Collins's Lottery, against Macpherson's George and Walker's Creamy. Winning rider, James Collins.

A Silver Watch, value £5. Won by Macpherson's Creamy, against A. Ballantyne's Baldy, M'Gregor's Tom Tough, and Clary's grey horse Moustache. Riders, John Hibbard, James Collins, Murcott, and W. Clary. Mr. Clary was thrown, but not hurt, we are glad to say.

The Beaten Stakes of 6 Guineas. Won by Spence's Guage, rode by H. Horden, against Power's bay filly, rode by John Hibbard.

Pony Race, Stakes £5. Won by Stewart's Phantom, rode by James Stewart, against Young Baldy.

Private Race, for £5. Won by Adam Balantyne's Sinclair, against Young Whiskers.

The judges were Messrs. Smith, of Sydney, and Clayton, Panbula. The stewards were Messrs. Dickinson, Panbula, and Rixson, Eden. George Gill was clerk of the course.

M. LEON FAUCHER.—The funeral of M. Leon Faucher took place on Tuesday. M. Jules Faucher, his brother, Consul at Riga, and M. Wolski, his brother-in-law, acted as chief mourners; and the cords of the pall were held by MM. Odilon Barrot, Mignet, A. Thierry, and L. de Lavergne. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which deceased was a member, was represented by its president, and the other academies of the Institute by MM. Dupin, aîné, Villemain, Cousin, Berryer, Count Beugnot, and Baron G. Dupin; and there were present a number of authors, artists, magistrates, and persons who have played a part in political life; amongst them were noticed General Rulhières, MM. Chasseloup-Laubat, de Flavigny, Duvergier de Hauranne, Scribe, Michel Chevalier, Reybaud, Villermé, C. Lucas, Prince Czartoryski, General Dembinski, Count Hatzfeld, Minister of Prussia, Baron Rothschild, Count de Germiny, A. Pichot, Vintry, Chambolle, Periers, and d'Eichthal. The body, escorted by a company of the national guard, was conveyed to the Church of the Trinity in the Rue de Clichy, and after celebration of the usual ceremony, to the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, where it was deposited in the family vault. Complimentary speeches on the deceased were delivered by M. A. Thierry, in the name of the Institute, and by M. L. de Lavergne, in that of his personal friends. M. Léon Faucher was in early life an *agrégé de philosophie* and tutor in a private family; he then, in 1830, became a journalist, and was connected with the *Temps*, the *Courier Français* and the *Constitutionnel*. In 1842, his direct connection with the public press ceased, but he wrote a good deal on questions of political economy. Amongst his more important productions were "Etudes sur l'Angleterre," "Travaux sur la Réforme des Prisons," "Recherches sur l'Or et l'Argent," and more recently a treatise on Russian finances. He was in 1846 elected deputy for Rheims, in opposition to M. Chaix d'Est Ange, and voted with the opposition, and he subsequently became one of the directors of the Strasburg Railway. After the election of the 10th December, 1848, he was appointed Minister of Public Works, and subsequently Minister of the Interior. Both in the Assembly and in the Cabinet he vigorously combatted demagoguy, demanded the suppression of clubs, and insisted on a severe examination of the financial measures of the Provisional Government. He quitted public life with only a small fortune, and was highly esteemed.—*Galignani.*

THE LUCK OF THE FRENCH MINERS AT SEBASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the *Journal du Loiret*, at the seat of war, states that the French engineers were employed in mining certain portions of ground over which the fortifications of one of the faubourgs of Sebastopol extends. The difficulties of the ground, says the writer of the letter, are immense, but the soldiers do not complain, and they are at times rewarded for their trouble by what they find. It appears that the inhabitants foreseeing the reduction of the place, had buried many articles of value, which they hoped to be able to dig up again at a future day, when the army should have departed. They, however, did not reckon upon the works of the miners; and every day these men find something of value in the shape of silver and plated articles, jewels, and costly ornaments, and, among other things, is an elegant bonnet, carefully packed in a box. The bonnet is of pink satin, of the first style of fashion, and still bears the address of the maker in the Rue de la Paix, in Paris. This bonnet, after having been tried on by all the men, has since been hung up as an ornament to one of their tents.

GENERAL ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE mail by the Red Jacket perfects our intelligence, bringing the lack of news between the mails by the James Baines and the Lightning.

The following are abstracts from our city correspondent's letters, from the 13th to the 22nd December.

London, December 13, 1854.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It will be seen that a short and early session of Parliament was opened yesterday by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's Speech upon this occasion [this was published in our 2nd edition of last Saturday] will be read with interest, on account of the assurance which it conveys of the cordiality of our alliance with the Emperor of the French, and of the determination of the Allied Governments to prosecute the war with vigour. The Speech does not indicate the precise business which has occasioned this early assembling of Parliament, and the long debate upon the address scarcely throws any light upon our diplomatic relations with the German States. These matters, however, will come formally before the House without delay. The debate upon the address scarcely contains the usual amount of fault-finding; it was, however, long, tedious, and occupies so many newspaper columns as to defy the patience of a newspaper reader. The close of Lord John Russell's reply to Mr. D'Israeli contains information which will repay perusal.

The following is the reply of Lord John Russell to Mr. D'Israeli:—

Besides, that Austria was more nearly affected, and that her danger was greater than that of England and France; but, on the other hand, a cautious power like Austria saw that the danger to her of a war with Russia was greater than it could be to England and France. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced very lately, and her first step was to increase her military force. It was only at the end of July last that her preparations were nearly completed, and I remember perfectly well at the end of the session that I stated, in answer to a question from the honourable member for Montrose (whose absence this evening I lament), that I said that though Austria was pledged not to make any arrangement with Russia, except on certain bases that had been laid down, she was by no means pledged to undertake a war in conjunction with the maritime powers. (Hear, hear.) She has now gone a step further, but has not gone as far as she is expected to go if peace be not restored at the end of the year. (Hear, hear.) She has agreed with us that if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty offensive and defensive should *ipso facto* exist between Austria, England, and France. (Hear, hear, hear.) She has likewise agreed that, before the end of the year, she will take into further consideration what steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. (Hear, hear.) Now, I understand the meaning of that article, certainly, as not containing anything very precise. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) I understand, however, the meaning of that article to be that, if England and France shall propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and which seem to Austria to come within the terms of those bases, and if Russia shall refuse her assent to such treaty of peace, then Austria will no longer hesitate, but take part in the alliance, and that an offensive and defensive alliance will take place. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to overstate the engagement in any way; and I admit that Austria might still, at the last moment, say that the terms would reduce Russia too much, and diminish too greatly her weight in Europe, and that she could never be expected to agree to them. Such might be her language. She leaves herself at liberty to say this without any breach of faith, and one of the last things I should wish to do would be to impute to Austria a breach of faith if ultimately she did not form part of the alliance, but my explanation is that she does concur with us in respect to the bases that are absolutely necessary for the security of Turkey; and that, if Russia does not consent to a treaty of peace on those bases, then that in the next campaign, the forces of Austria will be joined with those of England and France. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that we should have got far better terms, but we could not enforce terms on an independent power, and it is better to have such a treaty with Austria rather than leave Austria unconnected with us, and without any ties to bind her to us. (Hear, hear.) That was the belief of her Majesty's Government, and still more strongly the persuasion of the Government of the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) I always thought it was much to be lamented that Austria was so tardy, and Russia had been enabled to despatch a part of her troops on the Danube to the Crimea, which placed our gallant troops there at so great a disadvantage. (Hear, hear.) I would agree with much of what the honorable member for Aylesbury has said with respect to three of the conditions, but that that I never have been able to get anybody to tell me how we are to effect our object except by a long and protracted war. (Hear, hear, hear.) I was sorry to hear an honorable friend of mine speak of the battle of Inkermann as a fatal battle. Now, my belief is, that though the losses were heavy, and though the nation had great reason to deplore those losses, and although many families will spend the approaching season in affliction who might have hoped to pass it in joy and comfort, yet that for a great national object, the victory has not been thrown away (Hear, hear.) The bravery and valour which were displayed upon the heights of Inkermann will teach the nations of Europe to respect our character and the military prowess which we have shown, and it is as likely as almost any event that could be named to bring about the conclusion of an honourable peace. (Cheers.) Deeds like these, you may depend upon it, though not followed by the route of an enemy, or accompanied with the gain of a large territory, or the surrender of a fortress, will be fruitful of consequences, and maintain the character of the nation by whose soldiers they were achieved. (Cheers.) While this country has such deeds of heroism to boast of, you may depend upon it that the mightiest nations of Europe will dread our enmity, and be anxious to secure our friendship (cheers). With this persuasion, I shall ask the house to vote its thanks to those gallant men, and to our gallant allies, the French army, who fought by the side of our troops at Alma and Inkermann, and assisted them to defeat the enemy. (Cheers.) With such an alliance, with such prudent conduct in regard to other powers, and with the determination in this country, which I believe is strong, that the war in which her Majesty is at present engaged must be brought to a just, and honorable, and glorious termination, I feel full of hope for the result of the contest. (Loud cheers.)

The address was agreed to, and the house adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

Vienna, Saturday, December 9.—Under date of Bucharest, the 8th instant, the Vienna *Lloyd* publishes the following intelligence:—

"The entire Turkish army recrosses the Danube. Turkish garrisons remain at Giurgevo and Kalarasch. 35,000 Turks have embarked for the Crimea. Omer Pacha goes to Varna on the 7th. Sadik Pacha's corps will occupy the Dobrutscha. There is nothing new from Sebastopol."

Berlin, Sunday, December 10.—The following Russian despatch has been received here:—

"Sebastopol, December 1.—Nothing extraordinary has occurred. The bombardment is weak; the damage insignificant. The enemy are fortifying their position."

Vienna, Monday, December 11.—Advices from Bucharest of the 11th announce that Omer Pacha, with about 35,000 men, embarks this week at Varna for the Crimea.

This is authentic.

Vienna, Sunday, December 10.—Advices have been received here from Sebastopol to the 3rd December. Nothing of importance had occurred up to that date. The third parallel was completed. There was a great dearth of provisions in Sebastopol.

Constantinople, November 30.—The ministerial crisis continues. The Minister of Finance is deposed. The dismissal of the Seraskier is impending. The Duke of Cambridge is here. Prince Napoleon's return to France is reported. 2500 Egyptian troops have arrived.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, December 12, publishes the following despatches:—

GENERAL CANROBERT TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Before Sebastopol, December 3, 1854.

The rain is coming down in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches full of water, and all our operations, like most of our works, are suspended. The enemy is immovable from the same causes, and from those I have previously mentioned.

Notwithstanding these trials, the *morale* of all is excellent, and we hold firm, ready to recommence our operations as soon as the weather and the state of the roads will permit us.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a report from General Canrobert to the Minister of War. It is dated November 28. It states that Prince Menschikoff was strengthening his position, but showed no sign of a new attack; that reinforcements to the allies were arriving daily; that provisions were coming in abundantly, and that the men were in excellent spirits; winter clothing for most of the troops had come in. The Turkish Government had promised 6000 conical tents to replace those blown down by the gale. General Canrobert concludes this in every respect cheering report by stating that he places the highest confidence in the men under his command.

A despatch from Admiral Hamelin, also dated November 28, announces that he has landed 55 additional guns, chiefly from the Henri IV., with 500 Marines to serve them. Three thousand French troops landed on the 26th.

The Minister of War has received the following report from General Canrobert, dated the 28th ultimo:—

Monsieur le Maréchal—The weather is improving, and this is a circumstance which is far from being without interest for our operations. A constant rain and the state of the roads on the plateaus where we are established had considerably augmented the difficulty in transporting provisions and *matériel*. A little sunshine is about to repair all, and allow us to resume our works with redoubled activity. The enemy turns to account these cessations on our part in order to increase his means of defence. Up to this time his principal object has been to intimidate us, and never was witnessed such a consumption of powder and ball. Our artillery calculate that since our arrival under the walls of Sebastopol they have fired 400,000 cannon-shot and consumed 1,200,000 kilogrammes of powder. Some idea may be formed from this of the supply that must have been for a long time accumulating in the place. We however remark that their artillery is now more economical in their fire, and particularly in that of shells. The number of our killed and wounded does not exceed fifteen a day. The army of Prince Menschikoff keeps on the defensive, and it appears that until further orders he has renounced the idea of undertaking anything against us. In the mean time our situation is improving in every way. Reinforcements are arriving, and our regiments of Zouaves, as well as those who are natives of Africa, presents an *ensemble* the most satisfactory. Our supplies are abundant, and I am now able to distribute to the troops a daily ration of wine or brandy. This is a very important point, and will prevent much sickness. On the other hand, the winter clothing is arriving, and already the great coat with hood and the paletot of sheepskin are numerous in our camps. The soldier will nobly and courageously support the trial of the bad weather, seeing himself the object of such care and solicitude on the part of the Emperor and his Minister. The Turkish Government has promised me six thousand conical tents, which are highly prized here, as they resist the violent wind so common in this country much better than ours. I can assure you, Monsieur le Maréchal, that the army acquires rare solidity, and you cannot imagine to what a point our young men, suddenly ripened by the grandeur of the struggle, become old soldiers. You would not have seen without the most lively feeling of satisfaction the lines drawn out and remaining calm and immoveable under a fire of artillery which Lord Raglan has declared to me was heavier than that which was heard at Waterloo. I give you these details because they cannot fail to interest and at the same time to tranquillise you, and, in short, to show the confidence with which my troops inspire me. The new divisions will here find old ones who will set them a good example.—Accept, &c., CANROBERT.

An extract from a letter from Constantinople furnishes the following uncomfortable information [illegible] over zealous and much righteous religious societies in England, who have sent out a class of missionaries to preach and pray to the army in the East, but in reality, to get up a religious controversy.

I mentioned in a previous letter that twelve scripture readers, who had come from England for the meritorious purpose of reading the bible to the sick and wounded soldiers at Scutari, had been prohibited from continuing their visits to the British hospitals. After the general order issued some months since by the chaplain of the hospital, Mr. Sabbin, this was to be expected. The scripture readers having departed from their professed intentions of consoling the sufferers by reading portions of the Holy Scriptures to them, and having been found distributing tracts amongst them, they were enjoined to discontinue their visits. Not long since a Roman Catholic friar was turned out for similar reasons. Strict impartiality has been shown in this matter, and the principle maintained that the religious persuasions of the sick and wounded should not be meddled with. When it is remembered that a great proportion of our soldiers are Roman Catholics, the strict observance of these rules becomes obvious. It is solely with this view that the scripture readers have been removed from the hospitals, though it is not improbable that an attempt will be made to lay this necessary and highly laudable measure at the door of High Church principles. The British hospitals at Scutari are greatly improved—thanks to the energy of the Government and the zeal displayed by the medical superintendents.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, contains a letter from Balaklava of the 25th ultimo which gives the following account of the dashing affair:—

I must notice a fact which reflects the highest honour on the English army. In the neighbourhood of the place, at the extremity of the ground close to the heights occupied by the English, on the side of Inkerman, some Russian riflemen, concealed in holes and caverns, for some time annoyed our workmen in the trenches by raking them with a well-directed fire. It was necessary to dislodge them. The undertaking, however, was a bold one, and it belonged by right to the English, on account of the position occupied by the enemy. As soon as the matter was communicated to Lord Raglan, 100 volunteers from the Rifle brigade, under the command of Lieutenant Tryon, left in the night of the 20th to accomplish this honourable but perilous mission, and marched on as coolly as though they were going to eat a beefsteak. In less than an hour the Russians were turned out and driven from their positions and their holes, which they were compelled to quit with remarkable activity. The affair was not, however, finished. The Russians, reinforced by numbers, returned to the charge. A formidable column three times rushed on the band of Riflemen, and three times did the gallant men repulse the attack, and maintain the position they had gained. The victory, however, has cost dear—not men, for only 10 were killed, and 15 wounded—but Lieutenant Tryon was killed. It appears that this officer, who had much distinguished himself in the Kaffir war, was one of the first shots in the Uncovenanted Kingdom; and that in the affair at Inkermann, assisted by two men who loaded two rifles for him, he killed an incredible number of Russians. Lord Raglan has expressed the most sincere regret for his death and his glorious death, and the act of these 100 brave men has been put on the order of the day of our army by the generous initiative of our General-in-Chief.

Among the other projects for promoting the comfort of the army in the East is one from Soyer, the celebrated cook, who says that the complaints having been received of the want of facilities for cooking the food of the soldiers, he has contrived a moveable kitchen, which three or four persons may cook the food of a thousand.

The following is a description of the above kitchen:—The carriage is made of sheet iron, weighing [illegible] water, fuel, &c., little more than one ton. The [illegible] part consists of a circular steam-boiler, and the [illegible] part of an oven. Over the oven are placed the [illegible] ous pans containing the rations required to be cooked by steam, and on each side is a hanging shelf, which will also hold steam saucepans; in front and [illegible] the driver's seat is a reservoir for water, and a place to hold the condiments, &c. The plan of working would be to draw it near a stream or reservoir of water—if brackish or muddy it does not matter*—there fill the boiler and reservoir, and remove it to any convenient spot. The fuel may consist of wood, coal, turf, &c. Within one hour after the fire is lighted the steam would be up, and the oven hot, and with one six feet long and three feet wide, rations for 1000 men could be cooked by baking and steaming in about two hours, and the apparatus moved on again, or it would cook whilst on the march, if on an even road. Its advantages are, saving of time, labour, men, and food, and the certainty that the men could get their food properly cooked. The cost of each apparatus would not exceed £100.

Very extensive shipments are being made of coal from Newcastle, for the use of the Black Sea fleets. Every available vessel has been taken up by the Government, and as much as £50 paid for freight to Constantinople.

The following letter has been addressed to Lady Evans by the Duke of Newcastle:—

Downing-street, November 22.

Madam,—I trust that you will not consider me intrusive or impertinent, but I cannot resist the temptation of congratulating you from my heart upon the record of this day's *Gazette*, on an act of the truest heroism and finest chivalry on the part of Sir De Lacy Evans. All know him to be a gallant soldier, but I know nothing more noble in the records of war than a veteran general rising from his bed of sickness at the sound of a battle, hurrying to his troops, and instead of claiming his right to command them, resolved not to supersede the junior who was winning the laurels of the day, but remaining at his side, aiding him with his advice, and assisting him as if he were his aide-de-camp. God grant him a safe return in good time. I have the honour to be, madam, your very obedient servant,

Lady Evans. NEWCASTLE.

Sir Charles Morgan, Tredegar-park, Monmouthshire, has two sons, officers, now serving in the Crimea, and having determined to send them a Christmas treat, has shipped off a sufficient abundance of the good things of this season for the Crimea, to enable Captain Godfrey Morgan, and his brother, Lieutenant Frederick Morgan, if alive, not only to enjoy themselves, but to invite their brother officers, and provide a Christmas treat for the men of both their companies under the cover of their tents before Sebastopol.

An occasional correspondent, who is generally well informed, sends me the following communication:—

The Emperor Nicholas, some short time since, received, at a private audience, an American gentleman connected with the Government of the United States. The interview was a long one, and was above all remarkable for the protestations of affection and sympathy of the Emperor towards the United States. In the course of conversation the Emperor spoke with undisguised disdain of the four guarantees put forward by the allied Powers as the basis of any negociation for the re-establishment of peace. 'About these four points I care very little,' said he; 'I have given orders to have their armies in the Crimea forced into the sea, and I hope that before twenty days are over that will be done. Then *nous verrons à compter nos points.*' These words, if faithfully reported, would show what amount of sincerity there is in the *soi-disant* acceptance of the four guarantees lately sent by order of the Czar to Austria, no doubt with a view to preventing, or at least retarding, the signature of the treaty of alliance with England and France. Russia cannot pardon Austria for having openly adhered to the causes supported by the allies. The Cabinet of Vienna, and, above all, the Emperor Francis Joseph, are paid but little respect to in the conversations at the Court of St. Petersburg, even by the Czar himself. The Russian diplomatic agents in Germany are endeavouring to propagate the ridiculous rumour that since the attempt made on the Emperor of Austria's life his reason has been affected; but on that occasion the young Emperor only received a slight wound near the ear, which merely caused him to remain within doors a few days.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration have given notice that they require additional ships to take passengers to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, between the 25th of January and the 2nd of February next.

At the meeting of the Bank of [illegible] the report of the directors to the proprietors shows that the accounts received since June exhibit a considerable increase in the operations of the bank in the colonies, and that the large rate of profit of the preceding year has been maintained, although not, as then, arising from the purchase and shipment of gold. The directors state that the accounts already in their possession of the profits on the year's transaction justify them in declaring their intention of making an increase in the bonus next April of 10s., raising it to 56s. per share; which, together with the usual rate of dividend of 6 per cent., will make £4 per share, being equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the corporation. The latest advices from the colony mention that considerable mercantile pressure existed in Australia, but no loss of any consequence had at that time fallen upon the bank. The chairman, having alluded to the low price of imports in the colony, said it had not affected the stability of the bank's operations. There was no intention at present to allow interest on deposits. The report was adopted.

The last mercantile news from Australia has cast a gloom over certain circles having business connexions in the colonies. Although no failures have been occasioned by the disheartening reports received, much inconvenience and pressure has been occasioned by the absence of remittances.

There is nothing particular to remark upon the general trade of the country, which remains much in the state reported last week.

London, Thursday, Dec. 14.

I regret extremely that, in consequence of the short notice I have had to get my present parcel ready, I am unable to send you such a despatch as I would desire. A few hours' notice yesterday was all, but which subsequently was extended for one day more.

I would particularly call your attention to that portion of Lord John's speech of Tuesday, marked in the margin. The famous treaty of the Wesetrn Powers with Austra, lately concluded, turns out to be nothing more than this—if Austria is attacked by Russia she will then enter into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with France and England; in other words, she will claim the protection and assistance of the Western Powers to defend herself. This is a very different thing to giving aid to the Allies. Austria evidently reserves to herself, as Lord John admits, a loop-hole to creep out of. Under such circumstances, it is not safe to rely confidently upon Austria. She appears determined to side where her own personal interests are for the moment concerned. By force of circumstances, and not from her free will, will she go hand in-hand with the Western Powers.

I would direct your attention, also, to the contents of the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, wherein you will see that her Majesty, in consideration of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers of the army under Lord Raglan, in the recent brilliant operations in the Crimea, is about to promote one serjeant in each regiment of cavalry of the 3rd battalion of the Foot Guards, and of every regiment of Infantry of the line, to a cornetcy or ensigncy, the commissions to bear date the 5th November, 1854, the battle of Inkermann.

The *Crœsus*, screw-steamer, is reported to have at length arrived.

The bills of one of the most respectable and respected Australian houses were returned yesterday. The Australian and the Cape trades are both in an unsound position, from the non-receipt of remittances from the colonies.

The Consol Market keeps up remarkably well; the present price is about 91¾ ⅞ ex div.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning, December 13.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bucharest, December 11:—"Omer Pacha left this morning for Varna, where active preparations are being made for embarking the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions, part of which force has already left for the Crimea. The Europa steamer, which left Sebastopol on the 7th, announces the arrival of four English regiments, and numerous French reinforcements. A very considerable movement has been observed between the town and the north side of the bay. The investment of the place is almost complete. The new siege guns landed from the fleets were not yet in position." A letter from Marseilles, of the 12th, says:—"The Indiana left on Saturday, with 170 officers, 1016 men, and 28 horses on board. The Nubia transport left yesterday, having on board 17 officers, 1093 men, 24 horses, 3 tons of powder, 207 tons of artillery, stores, and some camp equipage."

A letter from Odessa, addressed to a merchant at Cracow, states that the tempest of the 14th ultimo occasioned considerable damage to Russian shipping. Thirty-five merchant vessels, with valuable cargoes on board, were driven on shore in the port of Berdjansk, in the Sea of Azoff. Five of them were totally lost. The port itself was much injured; some of the piers were washed away, and the town was almost inundated.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The speech delivered by Queen Victoria at the opening of Parliament is naturally the great subject of conversation here. Every one remarks that her Majesty does not say one word of peace in her address to the two Houses, but, on the contrary, speaks of "prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour and effect." This plain straightforward language, so much in unison with the character of the English people, appears to give satisfaction amongst all parties here, the only dissentient voices being found amongst some of the speculators for the rise at the Bourse, who would have been well pleased to find something said of negotiations for peace, of a nature to warrant their making an attempt to produce an advance in the quotations of the Rente. The Queen of England, it is justly observed, has neither dissembled the greatness of the war in which she has engaged in concert with France, nor the difficulties of the enterprise. It is also remarked that from the manner in which Queen Victoria has spoken of the treaty of December 2, that treaty must be already ratified, and that consequently it will soon be laid before the public. The manner also in which her Majesty, in speaking of the brilliant victories in the Crimea, pays a just tribute to the courage and gallant conduct of the French troops, has given the greatest satisfaction here. No doubt the homage thus paid to the French has been nobly merited; but the handsome manner in which the Queen has rendered justice to her allies adds infinitely to the value of the declaration which she has made on the subject before the assembled Parliament of the country.

Several officers of the English army, on their way to the Crimea, arrived in Paris yesterday morning. Some of them, who were walking on the Boulevards in their undress uniform, excited the most lively interest, and many persons saluted them as they passed in a way to show how warmly they approve of the alliance between the two nations. After dining in Paris, the officers left in the evening for Marseilles.

The following private telegraphic despatch has been received:—

"Vienna, Dec. 12.

"A report is current that Prince Gortschakoff, on hearing of the embarkation at Varna of fresh troops for the Crimea, manifested an intention of leaving this city."

London, Friday, December 22.

There is positively no news from the seat of war in the East, although letters and correspondence furnish us with facts and statements from private sources which continue to possess much interest. The army is unquestionably suffering severe hardships, which, however, the public are most anxious to learn have been mitigated by this time. It was most unfortunate that so large a quantity of warm winter clothing should have been lost in the wreck of the Prince. This disaster, however, could not be prevented by the most skilful seamanship, and every effort is now being made, both by the English and French Governments, for the winter comfort of the troops. Reinforcements are, in great numbers, arriving at Constantinople, and the allied forces will be speedily in a position of strength to assume an active offensive war if the state of the weather will admit of it. The Russians, it is learned from deserters, are suffering from a want of provisions and stores, to an extent far beyond what is suffered by the allied troops.

Sir Charles Napier has arrived from the Baltic, and the whole fleet is shortly expected to return.

The business of Parliament during the few days of its meeting, has consisted in the introduction of a Bill for giving power to the Militia to volunteer to serve in our European colonies, and a Bill to enable Government to enlist a limited number of foreigners into the service of this country, by which this legion is to be paid and trained. Another measure was one of a usual and satisfactory kind, namely a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy, and to the French troops, and was agreed to with the greatest enthusiasm, the Ministerial leaders in the two Houses having moved the resolutions, and those of the opposition having seconded them.

The Militia Bill has been passed without much discussion. Its nature and object will be seen from the following explanation in the *Morning Chronicle*:—

The object of the Militia Bill, which was yesterday evening read a second time in the House of Commons, is to enable her Majesty "to accept the services of, and to employ in any parts or places out of the United Kingdom, under the restrictions and regulations specified, such of the militia raised, or to be raised, in any part of the United Kingdom, as may make a voluntary offer to extend their services, and as her Majesty may think proper to permit so to do." The bounty to be given is left to the discretion of the Secretary-at-War; and careful provision is made for ascertaining that the offer of extended service is, in each individual case, purely voluntary. Subsequent sections provide for the formation, into such provisional regiments or battalions as may be deemed most expedient, of the volunteers who may be obtained, and for the supply of a due proportion of officers. Commissioned officers of the militia, who shall have served in the manner contemplated by the Act, will be entitled to pensions for wounds, according to the ranks which they have actually served, in the same manner as officers of the regular forces; and the widows of those killed in extended service will enjoy corresponding privileges. The militia, while thus serving abroad, will, of course, be subject to the Mutiny Act; but in all matters not expressly provided for by the Bill, they will remain under militia regulations. In its main features, the present measure resembles the Act of 54 Geo. III., c. 1—the principal difference being that, by the last-mentioned statute, the extended service was limited to Europe only. We regard the alteration as a very prudent one, for it is conceivable that circumstance may arise in which it would be for the advantage of the country to despatch militia regiments to more distant possessions of the Crown—although, from the statements made by Ministers, it appears that no step of this kind is actually in contemplation. No possible evil can result from the generality of the language now employed, as the engagement for extended service must in each case specify the locality in which the volunteer is to be employed.

With respect to the Bill for the Enlistment of Foreigners, a vigorous opposition was made to it in the Lords, led on by the Earl of Ellingborough, and supported by the Earl of Derby. The Bill, however, was carried, and sent down to the Commons, when a division took place of a very uncomfortable kind, the numbers being as follows:

For the second reading	241
Against it	202
Majority for Ministers ..	—39

The Duke of Newcastle thus explains the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

The institutions of other countries gave them much greater facilities of suddenly raising a large trained force than ours. In Prussia and other countries men were trained to arms, and taught a sufficient knowledge in the art of war, to render them immediately available for the army in case of hostilities. There being no such system in this country, all we could do was to raise as many men as possible. The whole of those raised could not with us have any previous training, and men should not be sent out to an army without six or seven months previous training. He had alluded to the jealousy expressed by Parliament with regard to the introduction of foreign troops, and it had likewise been thought right to limit the number of those that might be brought into the country with the view of drilling them. By the Act of 1794 the number was limited to 5000; by the Act of 1804 the number was extended to 10,000; and by the Act of 1806 the number was further extended to 16,000; from which period it remained until the close of the war in 1815. He felt it desirable to state, that the Government, believing that a constitutional principle was involved, and conceiving that it was due to Parliament to obtain their previous sanction, no official communication had been made as yet to any foreign Government on the question; and he did not propose to do so until after the bill which he submitted to their lordships should pass into law. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it his duty to make any communication to foreign Governments till the bill should pass, and therefore he hoped that, having explained it, and not anticipating any opposition to it, it would be allowed to pass with as much rapidity as would enable the Government to carry its provisions into immediate effect. Until the year 1837, except under special acts, the enlistment of foreign soldiers in English regiments was not permitted; but in 1837 leave was given to introduce one foreigner for every fifty men in our regiments. It was now proposed that the foreign troops to be raised should be raised in separate battalions apart from the regiments of the Queen. He did not think it desirable under the circumstances, and as no communication had been made to foreign Governments on the subject, to state to their lordships where he thought these foreigners were likely to come from. Noble lords knew that from Germany, from Switzerland, and from other countries soldiers were likely to be obtained; but he did not think he would be justified in stating more particularly the places whence he anticipated to get the men required, until the communications to which he had referred had been received. In the last war, the greater body of the foreign troops which served in our campaigns were the German Legion, and those noble lords who heard him would bear him out in saying, that throughout those campaigns these troops rivalled our own in gallant services. (Hear, hear.) From the year 1807 to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, there was scarcely a siege or battle in which the German Legion had not taken part (Hear, hear.) It was essential to raise as efficient and as good a force as we possibly could, and all the men raised which could be thus raised, would be, not raw recruits, but trained soldiers, which if properly officered, would be immediately ready to enter on a campaign. A limitation of the number of troops was likewise proposed in this instance by the Government and the number which in the present aspect of affairs they thought it advisable to take was not considerable; they therefore proposed to limit the number under this bill to 15,000. The bill was of a simple character, and did not require further explanation; but he was ready to answer any questions which any noble lord might think proper to put to him. (Hear.)

PARIS, Friday, December 22nd.—The following despatch has been received from Admiral Hamelin, addressed to the Minister of Marine:—

BAY OF KAMIRSCH, December 12.—Four thousand three hundred men arrived on the 10th, with ammunition. A brisk cannonade has been kept up for the last two days. The enemy has made some vigorous sorties on our own and on the English lines. They were driven back by our musketry, and in some instances at the point of the bayonet, after a fierce resistance.

The intention of the British Government to raise a foreign legion has produced a great sensation among the public, and has set all the Russian sympathisers to work in order to counteract the project by every means in their power. Their fears are not so much awakened by the amount of men to be enrolled, as by apprehensions of the moral link and example. It is on this side also perhaps that the project will be most beneficial. Meantime, not a doubt can exist that the authorities of this country, and, indeed of the greater part of the German Confederation, hinder their subjects of all classes from enrolment. It is even said that orders have already been issued to this effect, and that in case individuals known or supposed to be employed on the recruiting service should take up their residence in any given place, they are to be ejected (*ausgewiesen*), unless entitled by law to domicile in such places. Notwithstanding this, there is little doubt that if the British Government persist in its selection, and forbid the enlistment of deserters and bad subjects, there will be no lack of good and trustworthy men who will flock to our standard.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.—The *Moniteur* states that despatches have been received from Sebastopol, dated on the 13th instant, by which it appears that nothing of importance had occurred since the previous information from that place. The weather, however, had become better.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The *Presse* contains the following, dated Galatz, December 12, which, it states, had created a great sensation:—"A Cossack detachment crossed the Pruth, and, in the presence of the Austrian troops, destroyed the supplies of straw and hay which had been prepared for the Austrian army in Moldavia."

Vienna, Tuesday Night.

were to reopen their fire in three days. The Allies were entrenched in a formidable manner, and were easily and regularly supplied with provisions. On the 6th, two Russian steamers came out under the protection of the batteries, and exchanged shots with two small, French steamers, but without hitting them. Some English frigates came up and protected them.

Paris, Friday, December 15.—Advices from Marseilles announce the arrival at that port of the Sinai which left Constantinople on the 8th December. Advices from the Crimea announce that new batteries of thirty guns had been erected close to Sebastopol. Great precautions had been taken against the Russian fire directed against 92 fuses (*fusées*) which had been landed to set fire to the Russian fleet. The garrison of Eupatoria has been reinforced by two battalions. The Duke of Cambridge was to return to Balaklava. It was reported that 60,000 Russians had passed into the Crimea by way of Perekop; also, that an engagement had taken place between a Russian corps and an English detachment. The latter is said to have pursued the Russians into the very town.

Vienna, Thursday, December 14.—Under date of Constantinople, December 4, the *Presse* publishes the following:—"The Russians have been driven back to their second line of defence. They have abandoned the quarantine battery. They removed the guns to the ships. The Duke of Cambridge is still unwell. Prince Napoleon returns shortly to the Crimea. Two thousand British troops passed the Bosphorus for the Crimea on the 2nd December."

Trebizond, December 2.—The Turkish camp at Tschuruk-su is to be removed to Batoum.

Paris, Friday, December 15.—The *Moniteur* says:—"Some journals speak of propositions of peace having been made by Russia to France and England. The Courts have not received any such propositions."

His Excellency, Lord Cowley, has addressed the following letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"Paris, December 17, 1854.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—Never was a duty more agreeable or more flattering to me than that which I fulfil in transmitting to your Excellency the subjoined records of the sittings of Parliament of the 15th of the present month, in which both houses have resolved unanimously to offer their thanks to the French army and navy for the cordial co-operation and assistance which they have afforded to the military and naval forces of the Queen in their combined operations.

"In conformity to the usages and rules of Parliament, Field-Marshal Lord Raglan and Vice-Admiral Dundas are to convey to General Canrobert and Admiral Hamelin the thanks of the two Chambers. But I am instructed at the same time to bring to the knowledge of the Emperor and his Government in what high esteem the British Parliament holds the conduct of the French army and navy, as also the profound satisfaction with which the Government of the Queen has seen the National Legislature associating itself with so much cordiality in the sentiments which it professes for the imperial army and navy.

"In begging your Excellency to have the goodness to be the intermediary of this commission, I seize, &c.

Cowley.

Subjoined is given the text of the identical resolutions adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

St. Petersburg, December 12.—Prince Menschikoff writes from the Crimea, under date of the 4th, that nothing new had taken place before Sebastopol. Several sorties had been attempted by the besieged, but without success.

Constantinople, December 4.—Six vessels, full of troops, left yesterday for the Crimea. Cherib Pacha has been named Minister of Finance.

Athens, December 9.—The cholera has almost entirely subsided in this city.

Trieste, December 13 (Evening).—The packet which left Constantinople on the 4th has just arrived. The accounts from Sebastopol state that the allied armies were occupied in preparing their barracks to winter in the Crimea. On the 2nd, 2000 English soldiers passed through the Bosphorus, to reinforce the English army. The Duke of Cambridge was still ill, and confined to his bed.

The following is from a private in the hospital at Scutari:—

There are eight or nine rooms set apart for the women whose husbands are in the Crimea, and no one would believe the scandalous behaviour which they carry on with impunity. Spirits are very cheap, 1s. 2d. for a bottle of brandy, so called, and they are never without several of these bottles by them. I have often gone to the room where most of the women belonging to the cavalry are, for the purpose of getting some shirts made or washed, and on every occasion I have, [illegible] ness, drinking with a lot of scheming fellows who were hanging about, afraid to join their regiments—some who, in fact, never have been in the Crimea, but who act as hospital orderlies or servants to the doctors, and others going about convalescent. Only the other day a servant to one of the doctors, whom I happen to have known by being on board the same ship which brought me from the Crimea, asked me to his little room. On going there I found a troop-sergeant's wife drinking hard with two hospital orderlies. So much for the women for whom the good folks at home are collecting money. Another instance I will give—I could go on to fifty. Speaking the other day to a sergeant's wife of the 1st Royal Dragoons, she told me that she had just lost her husband, which, she said, it was of no use fretting for. In fact, she was very drunk at the time, and wound up by asking me to walk out with her, and have a bottle in Scutari. I never was more disgusted in my life; I had seen a good many rough scenes, and thought I had acquired some brass, but this threw me over altogether; I declined her kind invitation and went away. The women of the infantry are ten times worse; they are dancing, singing, and drinking every night with strange men; any one is welcome if he will only pay for a bottle. As a body, believe me, sir, they are a disgrace to the army and their sex; they seem more like a set of devils let loose than the wives of English soldiers who are suffering privations and enduring the hardships of war in an enemy's country, and doing no discredit to their own native land. Last week there came here twenty Sisters of Mercy, and some matrons from some of the London infirmaries and hospitals. They are, indeed, angels as well as Sisters of Mercy, and happy are the wounded who are under their kind care and treatment. No matter what the wound is, they dress it, or rather superintend, for besides the matrons above, there are four men who go round with them and prepare the wounds for their inspection and hot water, and in any bad case they will dress the wound even themselves. They visit the general hospital regularly, and four of the number sit up all night and attend upon all those requiring their aid. These ladies have stores of their own, consisting of wine, bread, porter, arrowroot, sago, flannel, and shirts, and they distribute comforts with no niggard hand. In fact more recover under their, treatment than under the doctors. I cannot give you information about Sebastopol; every thing seems involved in darkness. I am afraid that place will be an eye-sore to England before the winter is over.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, alluding to the recent terrible outbreak of cholera in the Black Sea, says:—"It would not be fair to let this account pass without drawing attention to certain facts very creditable to the naval medical service, and to Admiral Dundas, the commander-in-chief. The outbreak took place on the 14th of August. On the 17th, the ships' company was transferred to the transports, and on the 28th the Britannia was ready for sea again, with all the men on board, excepting the thirteen sent to hospital. On the 7th of the following month, the ship was on her way to the Crimea, leading the expedition. The mere record of these facts must prove flattering to an admiral who has been so ungenerously and unjustly abused by a portion of the press."

The following Parliamentary return gives a statement "of warm clothing lost on board the Prince":—Woollen socks, 35,700; woollen frocks, 53,000; flannel drawers, 17,000; watch coats, 2500; blankets, 16,100; rugs, 3700.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., commander-in-chief at Bombay, and colonel of the 36th Regiment. His lordship was second son of King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan; was born in 1799, and in 1821 married Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow. Lord Frederick entered the army in 1814, and at his death held the rank of Lieutenant-General. Although he had never seen active service, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence always took a very warm interest in his profession, and the benefits of his military administration of the Portsmouth district and of the Bombay Presidency have been sensibly felt by those under his command.

Death of Lady Margaret Walpole.—We regret to record the death of the above venerable lady, the parent of the right honorable member for Midhurst. She expired on Tuesday, at her seat in Surrey, after a short illness, from which, notwitstanding her advanced age, it was hoped, up to that morning, she would recover. She was the only surviving sister of that lamented statesman the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

Captain Sir John Richard Hilton died on the morning of 6th of December, at St. Fillans, Perthshire, aged 69.

Yesterday the polling for the election of a member of Parliament for this borough, in the room of the late Lord Dudley Stuart, was commenced at eight o'clock, and was carried on with great spirit until four, when the poll finally closed. At the close of the first hour Lord Ebrington's supporters were in a majority, and this advantage they maintained throughout the day, the numbers at the close being as follows:—

Lord Ebrington	6,940
Mr. Bell	4,167
Majority for Lord Ebrington	2,773

Both the candidates addressed the electors from the hustings in Portland-place, but, owing to the noise that prevailed, their remarks were only audible to those who immediately surrounded them.

We are informed that the Right Hon. Lord Ward intends to send out a thousand head of game to our brave fellows in the Crimea. His Lordship will be down at his seat at Witley this week with a distinguished party to shoot the covers. The game will of course be preserved or potted in London. The Duke of Marlborough is sending out 500 head, and the Marquis of Anglesey a considerable quantity. On Monday, inquiry was made of Messrs. Lea and Perrin, by a lady of distinguished rank, as to the rate at which they would supply a quantity of Worcestershire sauce, to make part of the comforts for the army, to be sent out in the Earl of Ellesmere's yacht. The manufacturers of this celebrated and truly "comfortable" condiment at once offered to supply any number of bottles that might be required for this purpose at half-price.

On Saturday last, about 150 navvies in the employ of Messrs. Peto and Co., engaged for the construction of the railway from Balaklava to the trenches in front of Sebastopol, left town by a special train for North Shields, whence they were to be conveyed to the Austrian territory. The men are to have 5s. per day, and their lodging, food, and clothes found them. The total number to be sent out will, we understand, exceed 2000.

About 4000 pairs of mittens, comforters, &c., have been collected by the exertions of Miss Bearcroft, residing in Worcestershire, as a donation to the army before Sebastopol. They were to be sent out yesterday by the committee of the Crimean Fund, in Lord Ellesmere's yacht, and will be distributed, according to the wishes of the donors, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Denison.

On Friday last the town of Loughrea was brilliantly illuminated to show the feelings entertained by the inhabitants towards the family of the Marquis of Clanricarde, on the arrival of his lordship's eldest son, Lord Dunkellin, from the seat of war.

A stormy meeting was held the other day at Manchester, to consider the published opinions of Mr. Bright against the war. Upon reaching the meeting Mr. Bright was compelled to take to his heels to secure his safety from the multitude.

There is little to notice in the trade reports from our manufacturing districts. The Christmas holidays will necessarily create a cessation of business, and we must wait to get into the new year before any alteration can be looked for.

The Raphael, from Sydney, has arrived with 1073 ozs. of gold, and 18,000 sovereigns, together of the value of about £22,292.

At a meeting of the South Australian Company, held yesterday, Mr. E. Divett presiding, the half-yearly report was adopted. There were no accounts presented on this occasion, but it was stated in the course of the proceedings that the dividend will continue to be at the rate of 6 per cent. The points brought under consideration were, the progress of local improvements, the prospects of the colony, and the development of the company's property. With regard to the construction of a proposed dock, the directors intimate that the question is one deserving serious consideration, but they have not arrived at a final decision. The opening of the river Murray and the introduction of railway communication will, it is thought, improve the general resources of the company, although the board, considering their actual position, are not prepared to support, in a pecuniary sense, any special projects. Subjoined is an abstract of the report:—

"Since the directors presented their last annual report, the advices from the colony have continued to be of a satisfactory character; and they have now to exhibit a summary of transactions during the six months ending the 30th of April last in the colony, and of the more recent advices up to the 28th of September. The permanent gross income for the half-year shows a gratifying improvement. It is as follows—viz.: Rent from country lands, £5,622; town lands and buildings, £1739; port property, £759; mineral lands, £153; wharfage dues and warehouse rents, £5480, making a total of £13,733, being an increase of £3528, over the amount of the corresponding six months in 1853. The number of vessels which loaded and discharged at the company's wharves during the half-year amounted to 139 (many of them of large tonnage) of the aggregate burden of 40,486 tons, nearly equal to the total tonnage of the preceding twelve months. The necessity for increased wharfage and warehouse accommodation is daily becoming more urgent at Port Adelaide. With a view to meet this, a proposal has been received for the formation into a wet dock of a portion of the property on Section A, by the excavation of about five to six acres of land, bounding a creek which runs through the section. This important work is now under the consideration of the directors, who have long had it in view; and they only wait for more information and specific details of the work and of the estimated expenditure before coming to a decision. One side of the projected basin will nearly abut on the terminus of the Port Adelaide Railway, now in course of construction. With reference to the state of the port and the colony generally Mr. Giles observes in his letters that the local Government had proposed a bill to the Legislative Council for the purpose of raising £100,000 for the improvement of the harbour, by deepening the water on the outer and inner bars as well as in the stream; and also another bill for the construction of a railroad from Port Adelaide to Gawler Town—two measures of great importance to the prosperity of the colony. Considerable progress has been made in leasing the property. During the half year 2596 acres of the country lands have been let—849 acres for agriculture, and 1747 acres for pasturage; the former at 4s. to 5s., and the latter at 1s. and 2s. per acre; since the 30th of April last additional leases have been effected of 3401 acres, making in all 5997 acres up to the 20th of July. An application had also been received for a lease of upwards of 1000 acres of the land on the western bank of the Murray. Of the mineral lands, 1309 acres have been leased during the six months (the minerals being reserved), that suited for agriculture at 4s., and for pasture at 2s. per acre, and 731 acres additional have been advised since. Several new leases for 21 and 31 years of portions of the town property have been [illegible] on favorable terms; and renewals of portions of [illegible] of the property, whose leases were about to expire, have been effected at an advance of 60 per cent. on the present rent—the terms being generally for [illegible] and 14 years. Additional lettings have also been [illegible] of the port property, and several leases about to expire have been extended for short terms at a considerable advance of rent. The rental has been thus decidedly increased, though the full extent of that increase will not appear until the present leases have expired, and the advanced rents on the extensions and renewals come to be payable. At the close of the half year on the 30th of April, 1854, the rent rolls make the gross rental to be as follows, viz.:—Country lands, £11,494; town lands and buildings, £3596; port lands and buildings, £1737; mineral lands, £384; making a total of £17,211, exclusive of the income to be derived from the wharves and warehouses. At the corresponding date in 1853, the rental was £15,405. It was stated in the annual report that 1776 acres of land had been purchased after the closing of the accounts at the 31st of October, 1853. Further purchases to the extent of 6500 acres have been since advised, at the average price of 36s. 2d. per acre, making the total quantity bought between the 31st October, 1853, and the 28th September, the date of the last advices 8,276 acres, for the sum of £14,217. These purchases are for the most part good agricultural lands, situate principally in the hundred of the Gilbert, the special survey of the Torrens, and other localities contiguous to various other portions of the property. The sales of land during the half year consist of 750 acres of the country lands to tenants who have exercised their right of pre-emption for the sum of £4311, being at the rate of £5 15s. per acre; four acres of the mineral lands in the township of Kanmantoo, at £15 per acre; and three allotments at Port Adelaide for £750, equal to £2238 per acre. These sales, amounting to £5171, leave a surplus over the inventory valuations of £1490 to be carried to profit and loss. Further sales at the port, to the extent of £6000, have since been advised, which will leave a considerable surplus of profit over the inventory rates. Mr. Giles also advises the sale of about 4½ acres of the country lands to the Port Adelaide Railway at £100 per acre, and about 3½ acres of another country section at £50 per acre.

Relative to the freight market, Messrs. Offor and Gamman furnish us with the annexed weekly report:—

The freight market continues to exhibit the features noticed in our report of last week, the active inquiry for tonnage for the Black Sea and Crimea, not only on the part of the British and French governments, but also on private account, being still continued. In this direction freights have considerably advanced for ships taking general cargoes, although for coal cargoes rates are without alteration. For ships to load in London, £5 per register ton has been paid, the freight of goods having advanced to 80s. per ton. In spite of the Army Crimea Fund, and the large supplies being sent out by the governments, there is a large amount of exports to the seat of war on speculative account. We have in consequence about 20 vessels now loading for Constantinople and the Crimea.

The clearances last week for the Australian colonies were very heavy, comprising nearly 12,000 tons register of shipping; but there is no improvement in the rates of freight, which continue heavy, and with a downward tendency. The Emigration Commissioners again chartered three vessels last week, at rates varying from £18 2s. 6d. to £18 12s. 6d. per head, and three more are required this week.

The following list comprises the vessels entered out and cleared at the Custom-house at this port, for Australia, during last week.

	Entered out.		Cleared.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Adelaide	1	535	3	1,639
Hobart Town	2	1,037	1	494
Launceston	1	334	1	419
New Zealand	1	454	1	617
Port Phillip	2	1,117	3	3,392
Sydney	1	579	6	5,372
	8	4,087	15	11,933

For outward freights generally from this port, we avail ourselves of the current number of the "Weekly Shipping List."

The rate is in all cases for fine measurement goods, with the accustomed primage in each trade. Freight of rough goods or dead weight per agreement. Per ton of 40 feet.—Australia—Adelaide, 50s. Australia—Hobart Town, 50s. Australia—Launceston, 60s. Australia—Melbourne or Geelong Wharves, 65s. Australia—Melbourne or Geelong, 50s. Australia—Moreton Bay, 50s. Australia—New Zealand, 50s. Australia—Swan River, 70s. Australia—Sydney, 50s.

In consequence of the circulation of a statement that the Emperor of France is about to [illegible] cent. in the duties on tallow, cocoa-nut oil, and greases, an advance in cocoa-nut oil took place yesterday of about £1 per ton.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised 15 vessels—6 to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 4491 tons; 3 to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 3392 tons; 3 to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1639 tons; 1 to New Zealand, of 617 tons; 1 to Hobart Town, of 494 tons; and 1 to Launceston, of 419 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 11,052 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit general heaviness.

THE CRIMEA.

Copy of a letter, from R. C., Madras Artillery, to H. F. C.

City of London, sent expressly with my despatches, on voyage from Sebastopol to Varna, 21st November, 1854.

My Dear Father,—I wrote a few lines to you from Varna, merely saying I was on my way to Sebastopol with despatches; after staying there at Lord Raglan's for two most interesting days, I am now on my way back to Bucharest with the return despatches. I have so much to write about that I scarcely know where to begin, and the vessel is quivering so much, besides there being a slight sea on, that I am afraid the letter will not be very legible. I wrote to you on Monday the 13th, and then was under orders for Ibrail; on Tuesday (14th), in the afternoon, I was at Mr. Colquhoun's when a very important telegraphic despatch arrived, in cypher, for Lord Raglan. M. C. deciphered the dispatches, and as his Secretary was out I read over the figures for him. He then said, he wished he had some one to ride with the dispatch to Varna, and I offered to go, which offer he accepted, and in a short time I was on the way. I travelled at first in a light post cart with six horses, there being five relieſs between Bucharest and Guirgevo, and ought to have done it in 6 hours, but the roads had been cut up with ten days' rain, and afterwards had become as hard as iron with frost, that the jolting was really frightful. It is scarcely credible, but I can assure you that in the darkness the near fore wheel came off our carriage, and we went many miles on the point of the axle-tree, without discovering the loss, or feeling any difference in the jolting, which latterly became exceedingly painful; the low wheeled cart had no springs. My companion to Giurgevo was an Albanian of Mr. C's. We left Bucharest at 5 p.m., and did not reach Giurgevo till 3 a.m. on the 15th. I had great difficulty in crossing the river, as the hurricane (which caused such fearful losses here) had broken the bridge of boats, and it was not until 7 a.m. that I was underweigh on horseback, from Rustchuk. I rode day and night without stopping, but the roads were so bad, that I did not reach Varna till half-past eight a.m. on the 16th. I had two bad falls with my ponies on the way, but did not suffer from them. I had only five ponies on which to ride between 120 to 140 miles; on reaching Varna I was so stiff that I had to be assisted to dismount, and go up stairs, and when I sat down I could not rise. In four hours, however, after a good breakfast, and a change of dress, I was quite refreshed, and have not suffered in the *slightest* degree from the fatigue. I was so fortunate as to catch a French steamer at Varna, and persuade the Consul, Colonel Neale, who knew about uncle George, to allow me to go on in her. The captain and officers of the French frigate treated me with the utmost politeness, and I landed at the Chersonesus on Sunday the 19th, and walked up through the French camps to Lord Raglan's head quarters, about six or seven miles, which I reached about 10 a.m., and was very civilly received, his Lordship ordering breakfast at once for me. Lord Raglan offered me a horse, but I did not like to interrupt him in business again, and as he had not ordered his groom to saddle one, I walked down in the forenoon to Balaklava, (five miles) and found Anderson, R.N., busy landing guns, &c.; he was astonished and delighted to see me. I had to walk back a heavy uphill road in the afternoon, and dined with Lord Raglan and his staff, and I afterwards joined in all meals, breakfast, lunch, and dinner with them. Lord Raglan himself personally saw that a shake down was made comfortable for me. Sir John Burgoyne lives in the same house as Lord Raglan, and his A.D.C. are doubled or trebled up in rooms round him, the storm of the 13th having smashed all the tents. Lord Raglan's house is one of the few left that much reminded me of ——cut of a—

I saw almost all the commanding officers—General Rose, Lord Cardigan, Lord Lucan, &c. Even Lord Raglan's staff are historical—one is Lord Hardinge's son Arthur, another Captain Paulet Somerset, who got the imprisonment by the London Magistrate two years ago, another is Lord Burghersh. I was never in such aristocratic society before.

Our troops are far out-numbered by the Russians, who are brave soldiers, and they can, I suspect, return easily three for every two shots which we can send from our batteries, and in fact we are as much, and perhaps more on the defensive than the Russians. If large reinforcements arrive, the case may soon become better. The fire on both sides was slack, when I was there. On Monday morning, in pouring rain, I rode out, and leaving my horse under charge of a French private, behind a ruined house, went quietly forward to an outlying picket, where there was a French engineer officer, with an excellent telescope, and for a good while I lay watching the shots and shells exchanged between the French and Russian batteries, and I also saw a skirmish with rifles, just below the hill where I was. I cannot express the interest I felt in all this, but it is so common that every body in camp is quite callous to what is going on unless his own regiment or division is called into play. The poor horses are suffering much, and I much fear we will have very few left before long. Forage is not to be had. The allies are shut up within their defensive position, and have now constructed strong field works to the rear. It is an extraordinary thing to tumble into the middle of a campaign as I did. The men and officers are suffering much too, from exposure; I myself heard a peer of the realm describe how his ——— leaked like ——————— everywhere, and I myself saw soldiers in the cold and rain and mud walking on sentry with *no soles* to their boots. However, nature cannot stand these hardships long. The storm of the 13th was most disastrous, thirty English transports *totally lost*; ten at Balaklava alone; the papers will describe the dreadful occurrences. The Prince had fortunately just landed the 46th Regiment, but 400 tons of warm clothing went down, besides incalculable quantities of shot, and shell, and guns, &c., all necessary, absolutely necessary for carrying on the siege vigorously. In case I should forget, I may mention that just before embarking, I met a man of the 79th Highlanders, and asked him for Alexander Sutherland. He said there were two in the regiment of the name—both were alive and well. During all Monday afternoon, I was waiting for the arrival of Sir Edmund Lyons to confer with Lord Raglan about the despatch I carry, and it was utterly impossible for me to communicate either with the 4th Regiment or Rifles, to see if James Paton was with the former, and call on Ross in the latter. I heard, however, that the latter was well, from a brother officer on Lord Raglan's staff. I think that unless immense reinforcements are received, Lord Raglan's army will have to winter where they are as they best can. I have no doubt of their being able to resist all external attacks. In the Battle of the 5th, our troops seem to have behaved like heroes against the most overwhelming odds in numbers, and superiority of artillery fire. The guards would not retire when ordered, and Lord Raglan said the number of dead on one space was perfectly unparalleled in his recollection—many officers and men have lost heart a little, but a determined spirit usually prevails, and if the men could only be fed and clothed well all would be right. It is melancholy to see men starving both with cold and hunger within such a short distance from England. I saw one man, Captain Elliott, who, in the mad cavalry charge near Balaklava had received 13 sabré cuts. He was doing duty and ready for work again. The callousness as to life is one of the most striking features at Sebastopol, nobody seemed to consider the loss of the lives by the storm of the 13th. It was only the munitions, stores, &c., which were talked of. The French are better supplied than the English. The Turks were too much abused for running away—they were new troops, badly officered and *unsupported*, and the number of lives they lost proves that they fought not so badly, some were in the batteries. It is a fact that they were fired on by the English when they did bolt, which honour served them right. The French have now put the links attached to them in the foremost trenches, and have explained to them that the artillery in rear have orders to play on them and not on the Russians in case they again desert their post. This seems hard, but is one of the necessities of war. I had opportunities of speaking both to L. R. and Colonel Steele, and to both my hopes that they would attach some of us English officers at Bucharest, to the Turks at the Crimea. I carry despatches to Omer Pacha, as well as for the Duke of Newcastle, and it is not impossible I may return to Sebastapol, but I know not.—Lord Raglan was personally most civil to me. He made his servant get tea and breakfast for me at six in the morning, and himself came and saw me off, giving me a flask of the hard, no small honour from him; last night he opened the door of his hut, which adjoined his, just as I was turning in, and we had a short conversation, myself in big shirt sleeves, and he in his drawers; I was able to tell him a little about the Turkish Army, &c. General Cannon did his utmost to get another officer sent instead of me. Mr. Colquhoun insisted on my being sent, I need not say that the trip has been a deeply interesting one; your receipt of this will show you my safe arrival at Bucharest. I will be very tired on reaching there probably, but am in capital health at present. I will add something to this if I have time, but as I have many letters to write, &c., I will now close this, and with kindest love to all at home,

I remain, your affectionate Son,
(Signed) ROBERT CADELL.

P.S. I need not say that all my letters are solely intended for home information. It is not impossible you may see my name in the *Times'* correspondent's letter from the Crimea. Young Anderson asked me to take a letter from him to be forwarded via Bucharest, and told me he had mentioned my name, though in connection with what exploit I have not the vaguest idea. I hope he has not *invented* anything. I have written Colonel Anderson, and will do so to Uncle Charles, and Frank if I possibly can. The state of Balaklava, a harbour of *wreck* and *wrecks* is indescribable—I was in a man-of-war boat landing once, and the coxswain called out push her through the *ice*, meaning through the fragments of wreck on the edge of the harbour. The excitement of the fight of the 5th has been too much for the Duke of Cambridge's head; his hereditary malady has been slightly developed—he was to come in this ship had she gone on from Varna to Constantinople—he was made worse by being in the Retribution and nearly lost on the 13th. Balaklava harbour is the most wonderful in the world, you see an entrance and the cliffs round all as steep and precipitous as those at Fast Castle. Imagine a little bight with 20 fathoms water running zig zag into the land round Fast Castle, and you may have some faint idea of Balaklava, which is at present crammed full of wrecks and men-of-war, and transports and steamers, and gentlemen's and officers' yachts. I believe I carried the fastest mail ever received at the Crimea, having given Lord Raglan a letter less than nine days old from London. I hope to be quicker back by 24 hours.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES SAY.

(*From the Globe.*)

We have from day to day printed letters from newspaper correspondents, in which the writers sometimes detail the hardships and discomforts at Balaklava. It should be borne in mind, however, that the writers are not soldiers; that they are possibly fond of soft living, and that they have not the stimulus which a combatant, by necessity, acquires. But even in these letters it is curious to mark how annoyances and discomforts that would have been called intolerable at Gallipoli, cruel at Varna, and vexatious after the Alma, are now borne with buoyant patience and a brave heart, even by those gentlemen who have left an easy London life to chronicle feats of arms abroad. But the tone of our soldiers' letters is the best evidence; and from letters lately received we make some extracts—selecting only letters of the latest dates.

Here is a letter from a non-commissioned officer, which shows how the soldiers trace their comforts to the hand of their chief:—

"We are very busily employed, when we have time, in erecting huts to protect us from the inclemency of the approaching winter. The commander-in-chief of the forces, with his usual liberality, is going to furnish every soldier here with one flannel shirt and one pair of woollen stockings from his own private purse; and I believe we have likewise a new kit of clothes each on their way from England, and also a second blanket per man to be issued; so on the whole I think we shall be able to winter in the trenches, especially if our fuel (the brushwood on the common) holds out. We get two glasses of rum daily, and a third if coming off duty. Our men believe in it; they say that it is the only thing that stands to them, as for myself, I am quite getting fond of it; I take it medicinally, because I think it is highly necessary; in fact, I consider a person could not exist in this country, undergoing the same privations as we do, lying on the ground, sleeping in the wet trenches night after night, never taking off clothes, not so much as boots, never a change of dress, up to the knees in mud, being wet through, and letting the clothes dry on our back, and everlastingly being exposed to the wind, rain, snow, and last, though not least, the night air, without the aid of stimulants. Our rations are very good, although the biscuit is rather scarce, or else my appetite has sharpened of late with the cold weather. We received a fine draft from England last week, fine young fellows, nearly all volunteers from the militia. It is very amusing to watch them while being initiated by some old hands in coffee-roasting, grinding, cooking, &c., or while listening to the recital of hairbreadth escapes during the recent battles, or the last *sortie* made by the enemy, or night attacks made on working parties, or tales of the Russian officer, and the white horse that cannot be shot and killed. How intently they watch the countenance of the speaker. N.B.—(On the envelope.)—We have just received our guernsey shirts."

A colour-sergeant writes home to his wife and child, concealing none of the hardships, but telling them in a cheerful spirit that makes one proud of an army containing such men:—

"My dear wife and child,—Oh, with what joy and pleasure did I receive your most kind and loving letter, which gave me great pleasure in knowing that you are both quite well! Hardships are numberless; but what of all that? We keep up our hearts in the expectation of once more coming home to enjoy the sweets of a happy and peaceful home with those that are dear to our bosoms. My dear, you say that we are to keep up our hearts and do our best. My dear, if all of our British army had such hearts as me and your brother, the war would soon be at a close; but as it is, it is hard to say when it will be at an end. My dear wife, on Sunday last, the 5th of November, at half past four o'clock a.m., a most bloody battle commenced, which raged till half-past three o'clock in the evening. On the hill all around us were the Russian troops concentrated, the Crimean army, amounting to forty-five thousand, facing Balaklava, the Odessa army, facing and supporting Fort Constantine, numbering thirty-five thousand, headed by the Emperor's eldest son, Prince Constantine, in person, and he made his men all drunk, on purpose to give them a heart to face us. But we made them smell powder in real earnest. The battle extended full nine miles. We made them remember the 5th of November; so shall we remember it too, as we lost many brave men on that day. But my dear wife, it is a nice amusement for many at home to sit and read the papers, and see what the sons of Old England have done. They can say that the combined armies have done what was never done before; they have fought nine and a half to one, and gained some most glorious victories that can and will be recorded in the annals of Old England, and much they deserve it, as many brave men have lost their lives in the defence of England's glory. The Russian generals told their soldiers that we were Turks, because we had on our greatcoats, but the next time we meet them we will show the scarlet—the colour they do not like. And now, my dear wife, in this letter is enclosed a small coin to little George, God bless him, and you, my wife; the piece of money is a two-dollar piece (French); as long as you can, do not part with it."

An artilleryman writes home to his friends in Keynsham, and "this is a more excellent song than the others," the fellow's heart being in right good tune:

"Nothing has happened to me yet, although I have stood under the fire of the enemy's guns for hours and hours, and, thank God, I am enjoying the best of health, although we never take off any of our clothes. The word 'Stand to your arms' runs through the camp like lightning, and every man puts on his sword in a moment, and is at his gun ready to give the Cossack welcome, and the same with the infantry. They lie down in their tents, with their firelock loaded on the half cock, wrapped inside of their blankets. Now this is the way we have to live around Sepastopol. Not many nights go over our heads but we have to turnout once or twice, either by the Cossack coming down upon our outlying pickets, or by the Turkish pickets giving false alarms; for if they only see a large dog they will fire their muskets at them, thinking they are the Cossacks. Then of course every man is at his gun, and after a while it turns out a bottle of smoke. Then, I am sorry to say, a great many of our men give them an oath or two. We have a fine old general commanding our division, Sir Colin Campbell. It comprises the 92nd, 42nd, and 79th Highlanders, about 700 or 800 marines, about 400 sailors, about 5000 of the French, and the same number of Turks. Some are up on hills of tremendous height, called the hills of Balaklava. The road from this to Sebastopol is up to a man's knee in mud, with so much rain that has fallen here this last fortnight, and is likely to continue for a while longer. The traffic is very great between us drawing up heavy guns, and others drawing rations. We are obliged to have from twenty to thirty horses drawing one gun, and everything must go on, rain or shine, or else the enemy will take the advantage. But here we are, soldiers, sailors, and everybody else, whistling or singing, and us splashing through the mud, and the rain coming down in streams, and obliged to let our clothes remain on, but all content. We expect to storm Sebastobol in a day or two. That will be a great day's fighting, and I live in hopes that I might be able to tell you that the English flag waves on the doomed town; but great will be the struggle. If you were only here to see us you would scarce know us, with our long beards and hairy lips. Some of our men's faces are covered with hair, which is very acceptable to keep the cold dew off."

We next have a letter from an assistant paymaster, written privately by a person who, on his own admission, is unwarlike, and yet he can speak cheerfully of the condition of the troops.

"We still continue to bombard the town—it is frightful. I shall be very glad when it is over; I am tired of bloodshed. Thank God, I am not called upon to take part in the dreadful affair beyond being an eye-witness. The weather begins to get very cold. The campaign must soon close. Our commissariat is very good, and the powers that be certainly do their utmost for the comfort of soldiers. Fancy, dear mother, being fifty nights without undressing; but, thank God, I am in the best of health."

One of the Welsh Fusileers writes to his sister in Banbridge:—

"You mentioned in your letter that we could get no place to sleep. I can assure you that for my part, I slept as sound in the open air, with my blanket wrapt close around me, as any of you would do on a feather bed. As for food, you get 1 lb. of biscuit, 1 lb. of either salt beef or pork, or, if not salt, you get ½ lb. of mutton and ½ lb of beef (fresh), ½ oz. of tea, and 2oz. of sugar per man a day, and half a gill of rum, but now we get a gill and a half, and some tice; and if a man could not manage for a month or so on that, I do not know what sort of stuff he is made of. It is a fact that we did lose some by cholera; but what could you expect after having so much sickness? You must naturally expect to lose some. Give my kind love to all my friends, and let them know that I am well, and especially to my poor mother, and tell her I will be able to get through it with the help of God, and that she will not feel anxious about my safety, as it will do no good."

We have also seen in some newspapers various statements attacking the surgical staff. Here is an account of the manner in which the surgeons worked during and after the battle of Inkermann:

A medical officer writes:

"I myself was well forward, had many men killed and wounded on all sides of me, being at one time and for a considerable period within twenty-five yards of the advancing Russian columns, and amid a perfect hailstorm of grape, canister, round shot, shell, and bullets. I had a hundred narrow escapes, was covered with mud, &c., sent spattering by the shot, but was not touched by anything that could hurt me. The wounded were in this battle well cared for, and I feel sure that the proportion of actually killed to wounded will be found to be unprecedentedly small. All medical officers, from Drs. Hall and Dumbreck to the youngest assistant surgeon, exerted themselves to their very utmost. Bandsmen and others were kept constantly at work carrying bearers (of which a large supply had been sent early to a central spot near a windmill, in addition to those always with regiments) about the field, and conveying the wounded to the hospital tents of their regiments. The ambulance cars were also busy, so that no delay took place in doing all that mortal hands could do. The most formidable operations were proceeded with immediately, and carried on throughout the night. We had great numbers of amputations, a very large proportion of the wounds being in the lower extremities. We had plenty of water, brandy, opium, beef tea, and chloroform, hay, blankets, &c.; so that everything was conducted as satisfactorily as could be amid such a glut of horrors. Chloroform was generally used—in this regiment in every serious operation—and my experience of its effect is most favourable. It acted in all cases more rapidly than is usual, and seemed to diminish the shock of operation, besides its more special blessed faculty of producing insensibility to pain."

A letter printed in the *Times*, same morning (the writer's rank is not stated) speaks plainly enough of discomforts; but the tone of the letter shows that there is no despondency. He speaks thus of the storm of the 14th:—

"However wretched each victim felt, all found it impossible to forbear laughing at the miseries of his neighbour as each severally lamented his own losses. —'I've lost a ham I gave £2 for yesterday in Balaklava.' 'That's nothing,' adds the neighbour, "two dozen and a half of wine of mine was a moment ago blown over the cliff.' 'Confound it, there go my shirts and blankets,' chimes in a third, as a mass of pink and yellow dashes by as from a catapult. . . . It is impossible to tell how long a time may elapse before we find ourselves strolling up the high-street of Sebastopol. I paid a visit the other day to the French camp, and found our gallant allies the French as jolly as possible in eccentric dwellings of every shape and material; they had roaring fires inside each, and groups of six or eight persons were seated around them talkin politics *à merveille*."

The following extracts from the letter of an Indian officer—also printed in the *Times* of Friday—bear important testimony to the cheerful endurance of the private soldier—the only portion of the army that might have some cause to complain among the inevitable shortcomings of all military organisations:—

"In my opinion, had the men a change of clothing, they would be *just as healthy here as anywhere else*. The weakly die off, as they always will in a hard campaign. *I hear little complaint among the men*; the officers are the ones who complain, and in two days upwards of two hundred sent in their resignations. This shows our faulty military system. There is no want of gallantry among the officers, but the army is not their profession. They do not look to it as their home—as the only thing they have to look forward to. On the day of the battle they are ever foremost; but it is the work—this incessant hardship without an apparent end—that they cannot and will not stand. Some of our regiments are nearly without officers. I think mere promotion from the ranks might be tried with success. I do not think it generally answers during peace, but I think it might be tried on a greater scale during war; you then get a class of men whose home is the army, who must live and die by it."

"THE THREE EMPERORS."

Napoleon's soldiers used to call Austerlitz the "battle of the three Emperors;" the event of December 2, 1854, brings three emperors (successors to the combatants of Austerlitz) again face to face, and a common interest surrounds the three most powerful men in Europe. The *Vienna Lloyd* has an interesting article on the respective characters of the three:—

"Nine-and-twenty years to-day (December 1) have passed by since the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne; the sixth year of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph likewise

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MESSRS. MOORE.—On the Premises, Dalton's-lane, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Cabinetmakers' Tools, Cedar, Turned Work, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Books, Paper, Pencils, Pens, Cigars, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At No. 9, Argyle-place, Millers' Point, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. ROWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the Union Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Sucalhaven Potatoes; at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Marble Mantelpieces, Engravings, Glasses, Currants, Iron Window Frames and Guttering, Cabinet Pianoforte, Medicine Cases.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Papier Maches Ware, Clocks, Timepieces, Harness, Cards, Stationery, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Ale and Porter; at Willis, Merry, and Co's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Horseshoe Iron.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Carriage Cases, Drays, Saddles, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BISHWORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Berlin Wool, Canvas, Gold Scales, the Lease of a Shop in Pitt-street, &c.

MR. R. R. ALLEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paintings, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Chaise, Carts, Dog Carts, Coaches, Gigs, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Rice, Butter, Cheese, Salmon, and Sundries.

MESSRS. JAMES THOMPSON AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Shops, &c.

BALL IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Following the excellent example of his brother, Mr. William Clark has announced his intention to give a grand ball at his academy on the evening of Easter Monday, the whole of the net proceeds of which will be handed over to the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.—This Act, which was passed in August last, comes into operation in all the colonies on the 1st of May next. Accompanying it is a merchant shipping Repeal Act, which abrogates the effect of about thirty old acts, except in a few instances where certain specified clauses are retained. The old Merchant Seamens' Act, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 112, is absolutely repealed, so that the New Act will have almost exclusive and universal operation. It appears, moreover, that this new measure applies not only to British registered ships, but to British ships registered in any of Her Majesty's possessions or colonies, in consequence of which it will include colonial registered as well as British registered vessels. We have formerly repeatedly advised the local Government to publish new Acts affecting the colonies immediately after their arrival, and in this instance it affords us great satisfaction to state that the suggestion has been acted upon. The new measure has been printed, and it is now being issued from the Government printing office. Like most other acts of the kind the wording in some respects is not very clear, and hence we find a clause in the New Act similar to one in the Mercantile Marine Act, which requires all ships' articles, forms, &c., to be sealed and sanctioned by the Board of Trade at home. As it was impossible to get the seal and sanction of such an authority here, the difficulty hitherto could only be resolved by the intervention of the local Water Police Act, which legalised the issue of colonial forms, &c.; but as this Act must necessarily cease and determine when the new one comes into operation, it has become a question as to how the difficulty is to be got over in the future. It is true the new measure authorises the establishment of a local Marine Board, and it may be that this institution will possess the necessary powers of issuing and sanctioning the forms, &c., without reference to the Board of Trade at home, but at present the matter appears to be involved in considerable obscurity.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE appears in Friday's *Gazette*:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, March 30, 1855. Sydney Grammar School.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers and gentlemen to be the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Council in that behalf, passed in the 18th year of her Majesty's reign, viz.:—Official Trustees. 1. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. 2. The Hon. the Attorney General. 3. The Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council. 4. The Provost of the University of Sydney. 5. The Principal Classical Professor of the said University. 6. The Mathematical Professor in the said University. Non-official Trustees, being laymen, not holding offices under the Government or University. 7. Thomas Barker, Esq., M. L. C. 8. Edward Cox, Esq., M. L. C. 9. Arthur Ted Holroyd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, M. L. C. 10. George M'Leay, Esq., M. L. C. 11. James Martin, Esq., M. L. C., and 12. George Robert Nichols, Esq., M. L. C. And as two of the offices named in the preceding paragraph, namely, the offices of Speaker of the Legislative Council, and of Provost of the University, are held by the same person (Sir Charles Nicholson), his Excellency, in further accordance with the same Act, and under the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to nominate and appoint the Professor of Chemistry in the said University to be an official Trustee, so long as Sir Charles Nicholson shall hold the said two offices."

WAGGA WAGGA.—The Bench of Magistrates of Wagga Wagga, have appointed Mr. Richard Mallyon, (late Chief Constable at Yass), Chief Constable of Wagga Wagga, in the place of Mr. W. Mead, resigned.

HORSE STEALING.—A reward of £20 is offered by Mr. M. Costello, for the capture and conviction of the person who stole two mares from his estate at Grabbar Gullen, in the county of King. A man named Prior, alias Sullivan, is accused of stealing Mr. Jegger's horse, reported in yesterday's paper. The police are in pursuit of him. The horse reported in yesterday's paper, as stolen from Mr. Mitchell, baker, lower George-street, has been found and returned to its owner.

FALLING IN OF A BUILDING.—On Thursday night last shortly after nine o'clock, an old building, the property of Mr. Unserwood, situated in Queen's Place, which was partly used as a carpenters workshop, and partly for the reception of hay, fell down. The ruins are in a very dangerous position, but the attention of the City Commissioners having been drawn to the circumstance, we have no doubt but they will instantly have them taken down.

We are requested to draw the attention of buyers, to the sale this morning, at Moore's Wharf, of iron, by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle.—*Adv.*

KIAMA.

If anybody ever thinks about Kiama except those who live in it (the inhabitants are popularly reported to think a good deal of it), they will imagine that we have had no "Patriotic Fund" meeting, seeing that nothing has been "put in the papers" about it. I am happy, however, in being able, for the credit of the place, to state that we have not been behind our neighbours so far as the meeting goes, whatever we may ultimately do with regard to the subscriptions.

About thirty or forty of the inhabitants met at Barton's Inn, on the 12th current, and gave expression to the usual feelings of loyalty, philanthropy, and patriotism characteristic of similar assemblages throughout the colony. The Church of England clergymen did the logical and principle part of the thing, followed by a Justice on the same side. The brave and heroic was undertaken by a gallant officer, whose arms had used

"Their dearer action on the tented field,"

and who himself

"Had done the State some service;"

feelingly and warmly he spoke of the dauntless hearts, and daring deeds of those at Inkermann, and surely none were there whose heart beat more responsive to the theme than his. Next came the clerk of the bench. He fell into the pathetic, (and a miserable mess he made of it); a neighbour followed, on the glories of the British Constitution, and a tradesman summed up to the effect, that he gives twice who gives willingly. After this diversified repast,

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul,"—

the meeting was invited to "enter upon the lists," which they did, and about seventy odd pounds was subscribed in the room; certainly

"A most lame and impotent conclusion,"

"a mere pennyworth of sack," after "an intolerable deal of bread."

It is supposed that about two hundred pounds only will be collected in the district, for, besides the above, a meeting commenced at the meeting, other opposing influences have been brought to bear upon the movement. The Roman Catholic priest has been advising his people not to subscribe on the ground that the funds will be unequally distributed, and those of his persuasion who are left destitute will be relieved as the Samaritan was by the priest, who "passed on the other side." I cannot believe that there is the slightest possibility of chance of such being the case, and I sincerely hope that the indiscriminate distribution of this fund to all alike without distinction of sect or class will give this priest's assertion something more than "the retort courteous."

For the information of those who are interested in the matter, I take this opportunity of stating that thirty-eight pounds, the whole amount collected, has been forwarded to Mrs. Farrell, the widow of our late district constable, with an intimation that it had been subscribed by the people of Kiama, and was intended to be given to her deceased husband, to marks the opinion entertained generally of his conduct and character while this district. It is needless to mention that the widow expressed herself as very grateful for such an opportune gift.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

THE demand for gold dust exceeds the supply, and has been brisk; the prices the same as last week's quotations. The diggers sell in much larger quantities than they have been doing for some weeks past. The prices now paid them are high in comparison with former rates. A much larger quantity of gold dust may therefore be expected from the diggings.

The Western Escort brought them, this morning, 1665 ozs. 10 dwts. 7 grs., as under:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
From Bathurst	100	13	8
Sofala	602	5	11
Tambaroora	294	0	9
Avisford and Meroo	618	8	12
Louisa Creek	50	3	0
Total	1665	10	7

The exchange unaltered—viz., 1 per cent. premium.

PRICE OF GOLD.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Port Phillip	3 16 9	to	3 17 0
Ovens	3 17 0	...	3 17 6
Ballarat	3 17 0	...	3 17 6
Buckland	3 16 6	...	3 16 9
Meroo	3 15 6	...	3 15 9
Tambaroora	3 14 9	...	3 15 0
Turon, and other Western Diggings	3 14 3	...	3 14 6
Northern diggings	3 10 6	...	3 10 9
Braidwood	3 14 3	...	3 14 6
Adelong	3 15 6	...	3 15 9
Omeo	3 8 0	...	3 8 6

THOMAS FREDERICK M'DONELL,
Bullion Broker.

Gold and Foreign Exchange Office, George-street. 30th March, 1855.

THE demand is very active, and the supply coming forward being scarcely equal to the requirements of buyers, very full prices are paying, and almost any quantity would, for the moment, realise extreme quotations.

The reports from the gold districts are generally good, and diggers are likely to find encouragement by sending their gold to this market.

The rate of exchange unaltered.

The present quotations are, for—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ovens	3 17 6	to	3 18 0
Ballarat	3 17 6	,,	3 18 0
Port Phillip	3 16 6	,,	3 17 0
Adelong	3 15 9	,,	3 16 0
Buckland River	3 15 6	,,	3 15 9
Meroo	3 14 9	,,	3 15 0
Turon	3 14 0	,,	3 14 6
Braidwood	3 14 0	,,	3 14 3
Tambaroora	3 14 0	,,	3 14 3
Northern Gold Fields	3 10 0	,,	3 12 0

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.,
Sydney, 30th March, 1855. 282, George-street.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.—The supply still continues large. We have also to report a very general improvement under this head, both in the number of transactions and the disposition to operate more freely on the part of buyers,—as we anticipated would be the effect of the adjustment of the long disputed question of *tare* allowance.

At our Tuesday's sales, having a number of lots for disposal, (the reasonableness and great advantage of acquiescing in the proposition being so apparent), we determined, so far as we were concerned, to risk the adoption of the principle, which seemed to elicit general satisfaction; and we have pleasure in chronicling that it has since been acted upon by the trade, and may now be considered as finally settled, according to the London rule, viz.,—the allowance of *actual tare*, that is, packages weighing over 9 lbs. to be allowed as 10 lbs.; over 10 lbs., as 11 lbs., and so on.

The absence, however, of good vessels, and the consequent difficulty in procuring suitable freight, may temporarily impede the upward progress; but this, we trust, will be speedily removed. Considerable quantities are being bought up on French account, which, it is to be hoped, will prove remunerative to the enterprising parties, and which must eventually be of incalculable benefit, and at important incentive to colonial production.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are still in fair supply, and satisfactory rates are obtainable for good lots.

TALLOW.—Very scarce, and the trade have great difficulty in supplying their want, even at our extreme quotations.

HIDES.—Not many coming forward. The demand is good, and full prices are realized.

MAIZE AND HAY.—Our observations of last week will apply to the present state of the market. Good corn is in request, and hay has somewhat improved in price, on account of the late heavy rains.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Fine to clean samples	1	to	1 7
Fair to middling	1	...	1 4
Greasy	0 8	...	0 10
Sheepskins	0 4	...	0 6½

TALLOW.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mutton, prime	52 10 0	to	55 0 0
Beef	49 0 0	...	51 0 0
Station	44 0 0	...	48 0 0

HIDES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Fair to good	0 7 0	...	0 13 6

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Maize, good samples	0 8 6	to	0 9 6
Ditto, cracked	0 8 9	...	0 9 9
Wheat	0 13 6	...	0 14 6
Barley	0 5 6	...	0 8 6
Oats	0 7 6	...	0 9 6
Hay, per ton	8 0 0	...	14 0 0
Flour, fine	32 0 0	...	35 0 0
Bran, per 30 lbs.	0 3 0	...	0 3 3
Cheese	0 0 10	...	0 1 0
Bacon	0 0 8	...	0 0 10
Butter, fresh	0 2 0	...	0 2 3
Ditto, Irish	0 1 7	...	0 1 8
Tobacco	0 0 8	...	0 0 9

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.
Sydney, 30th March, 1855. 282, George-street.

A NEW condition was introduced into the conditions of sales yesterday, allowing actual tare, which seems to have given satisfaction to both buyers and sellers. The market remains without alteration in price, and the difficulty of procuring freight and storage is acting against the ready sale of wool, many parties only waiting an opportunity to ship to come into the market.

The tallow market continues barely supplied, and very extreme rates were obtained for tallow of only ordinary quality. The prices at foot must not therefore be taken as a quotation for shipping parcels, because that price could not be obtained except in small parcels, to suit the immediate wants of the town trade and the numerous steam vessels requiring it.

Hides and sheepskins were in good demand, and a slight advance is quoted, but the quality and condition of both were superior to any lately offered for sale.

Stock and stations remain very quiet, although the labour market is easy—the price of wool fair, whilst fat stock and tallow are paying very high prices. Never were these properties yielding better returns, yet the apathy is evident. Surely our capitalists will not remain inert much longer.

Store sheep and cattle have been enquired for, but purchasers still hold for the breaking up of the drought to the southward of Gundagai and the lower parts of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan. Two cattle stations of Samuel Smyth, Esq., Gumbidgeewi and Drowbalgie, in the Lachlan district, have been sold for £10,000 being about £3 per head, fairly stocked. The stations in which the late Mr. George Burgess was concerned realised by peremptory sale; "Wellingrove" with about 11,445 sheep, at 10s.; and 600 cattle and store, &c., at a valuation; "Newtown Boyd" with 10,000 sheep, Yarrowford and Whitmore with 16,831 sheep, at 11s.; supplies, &c., at a valuation. *Fat stock*. Good wethers, according to weight, 12s. to 13s.; cattle, £10 to £13; 1600 mixed sheep, in the Darling Downs district, sold at 7s.

Freights to London—Wool, 1½d to 1¾d per lb.
Hides, 25s to 30s per ton
Tallow, 60s per ton
Oil, 80s per ton
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels; ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), par, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to good	1 2	...	1 4
Low to middling	1 0	...	1 2
Grease	0 6	...	0 8
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6	...	0 11
Handwashed	1 0	...	1 3
Scoured	1 4	...	1 9

TALLOW.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	50 0 0	to	54 0 0
Mutton	55 0 0	...	58 0 0
Station tallow	46 0 0	...	50 0 0
Hides, each	0 5 0	...	0 14 0
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3	...	0 0 6½

T. S. MORT and CO., Brokers.
Pitt-street, Sydney, 30th March, 1855.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH.—Tare actual. Draft, 1 lb. per wt., and no other allowance. Wool: Fleece, FB, 10 at 16d; grease, JB in diamond conjoined, 5 at 5½d; fleece, AL, 32 at 15d; ditto, XS, 19 at 14½d; ditto, PW, 13 at 15d; ditto, AS, 10 at 6½d; handwashed, A, 25 at at 15d; fleece, JS over ⊠, 14 at 13d; ditto, JF, 20 at 15d; skin, JY, 1 at 11½d; broken, JT, 1 at 8½d; back fleece, LL conjoined, 1 at 15d; mixed, C, 1 at 7½d; fleece, APC, 1 at 13½d; clippings, FB, 1 at 8½d; ditto, FB, 1 at 11d; locks, LL conjoined, 1 at 5½d; broken, JS over ⊠, 1 at 9½d; fleece, CS, 14 at 15½d; ditto, WH over S, 9 at 16½d; ditto, WS over H, 4 at 14½d; fleece, FB, 32 18d; ditto, LL conjoined, 20 at 18d; washed locks, LL conjoined, 5 at 13d; DMI, 34 at 16½d; Power Ry, 13 at 16d; ditto, damaged, 1 at 14½d; W over ⊠, 7 at 16½d; ditto, 3 at 10½d; skin, LL conjoined, 23 at 16d; broken, FS, 1 at 8½d; grease, A, 6 at 6½d; handwashed, K in diamond, 20 at 19d; fleece, JK conjoined, 10 at 13d; fleece, CH, 6 at 16d; grease, EN, 4 at 6d; fleece, WEM, 24 at 16½d; fleece, WB, 8 at 13½d; ditto, WB, 19 at 15½d; lamb, JS over I, 2 at 8½d; locks, JD, 1 at 8½d; locks, 26 over ⊠, 1 at 3½d; ditto, LL conjoined, 1 at 6½d; grease, TB, 1 at 8½; fleece, TB, 1 at 15½d; mixed, IW, 1 at 15d; clippings, WB, 1 at 8½d. Sheepskins: Lot at 6d, ditto at 6½d, ditto at 6½d. 2 bales at 4d. 5 ditto at 5½d, 3 bundles at 4½d, 2 bales at 6d, 10 bundles at 6½d, 9 bundles at 4½d, lot at 6½d, ditto at 7½d, 1 bundle at 5½d, 14 bale at 5d, 7 bales at 7d, 2 bales at 5½d. Tallow: 9 casks at £56, 3 ditto at £49, 3 ditto at £56, 1 ditto at £47, 3 hides at £50. Hides: 19 at 9s 3d, 29 at 11s 3d, 100 at 14s, 6 at 8s, 7 at 11s 9d, 56 at 13s 6d.

LABOUR MARKET.

DURING the last two weeks the only vessels with emigrants to Port Jackson are—

Lord Hungerford, from Plymouth	321 Government emigrants.
Caesar, from Hamburg	184 Germans.
	505

The following table may prove both useful and interesting to many, and although not so complete as might in some cases be desirable, it will sufficiently show the rise and fall in most descriptions of wages, for the last four or five years. Whether or not the advance has proved a blessing to the majority of the working classes, will perhaps remain a fair question. There appears, however, no wish on the part of the labouring classes in Sydney that wages should keep up, provided rent and provisions should come down in proportion to their fall in their earnings, which are at the present time, for most descriptions of mechanics' labour, from 10 to 20 per cent. below what they were six months ago. Does it not follow, then, as a natural consequence, that as rent and provisions went up, because labour was scarce, they will come down again in proportion to the abundance of labour. Other things being equal.

Average rate of wages for the years following in New South Wales.

(Forthe first three months).

	1851. s. d.	1852. s. d.	1853. s. d.	1854. s. d.	1855 s. d.	
Painters			12 6	15 4	12 6	per diem
Plumbers				16 0	12 0	,,
Carpenters	6 6	9 0	16 6	18 0	13 6	,,
Coopers				11 0	11 0	,,
Sawyers			17 6	18 6	15 0	,,
Plasterers			19 0	24 0	25 0	,,
Do. labourers			16 0	13 6	13 0	,,
Bricklayers	6 0	9 0	21 0	28 0	23 6	,,
Do. labourers			16 0	15 0	13 6	,,
Masons	6 0	8 0	23 0	27 0	21 6	,,
Do. labourers	5 0	5 9	9 0	11 0	11 0	,,
Quarrymen			18 6	19 0	17 6	,,
Blacksmiths			12 6	13 6	12 6	,,
Carters			16 0	18 0	16 0	,,
	1851. £ s.	1852. £ s.	1853. £ s.	1854. £ s.	1855. £ s.	
Housemaids	16 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	21 10	per ann.
Nurses	13 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	& found.
General servants	15 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	23 0	,,
Female cooks	20 10	21 10	26 0	35 0	33 0	,,
Laundresses	16 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	33 0	,,
*Male cooks	28 0		55 0	75 0	55 0	,,
*Grooms	26 0		30 0	50 0	45 0	,,
*Farm labourers	20 10		33 10	42 10	40 0	,,
*Ditto and wife	30 0		55 0	60 0	55 0	,,
*Shepherds	18 0		37 10	35 0	30 0	,,
*Hut keepers	16 0		32 10	27 10	25 0	,,

* Such was the state of excitement amongst this class, occasioned by the gold discovery, that no regular wages can be quoted.

W. B. HAIGH, labour agent, 107, George-street.
Sydney, March 30th, 1855.

SYDNEY MARKETS—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: Owing to the inclemency of the weather, little or no wheat has arrived to market by the roads since last report, whilst the prevalence of southerly winds has excluded the usual coastwise supply. Prices have in consequence advanced, good samples being worth 15s to 15s 6d per bushel. Flour remains at £35 for fine, and £33 for second quality, per ton of 2000 lbs. Bran, 3s per bushel.—Mr. Breillat: There is still a great scarcity of wheat, and high prices—15s. to 15s 6d per bushel have been given for the little that has come in. Flour is still quoted at former prices—£35 per ton fine, and £33 seconds. Bran, 3s per bushel.—Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy: Wheat is very scarce; good samples would command 15s 6d per bushel. Flour is firm at £35 for fine, and £33 for second quality. Bran, 3s to 3s 6d per bushel.—Messrs. Bergelman and Bale: The weather has prevented the arrival of wheat for the last week; good samples may be quoted as worth 15s to 15s 6d per bushel. Flour remains at £35 per ton for fine; seconds, £33. Bran, 3s 6d per bushel.

BREAD.—9d the 2 lb. loaf.

BISCUIT.—At Messrs. Wilkie and Co.'s establishment the quotations are as under:—Cabin 47s, pilot 40s, and ship 36s per cwt.; wine biscuit, 13s per 12 lb. tin; Abernethy 22s, butter crackers 22s, water crackers 21s, and meat biscuit 22s per tin of 30 lbs.—Mr. Hamilton quotes cabin biscuit at 47s, and ship at 36s per cwt.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Mutton is plentiful, and remains at last week's quotations of 3½d to 3d per lb. Beef, however, is very scarce, and has advanced during the week from 3½d to 4d. 5d, and is now at 6c per lb. (We give wholesale prices only.) It is known, however, that a good many cattle are on the road, and should the weather at all moderate, the prices will as rapidly recede toward the close of the coming week. Lambs are scarce, and selling generally at about 12s each, but really prime lambs would readily fetch 16s. Good calves are worth 40s to 50s each. Pigs of average quality are selling at from 3½d to 3d, while a few fetch as much as 10d per lb.—are very scarce.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—Fowls, 5s to 6s; ducks, 6s to 8s; geese, 10s to 14s; turkeys, 15s to 20s; pigeons, 2s 6d, wild duck, 6s per couple. Roasting pigs, 4s to 5s each. Butter—Glenlee, fresh butter, 3s; salt, 2s 6d; other dairies, 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; cheese, 1s 1d. to 1s 2d; bacon and hams, 10d to 1s; lard, 10d to 1s per lb.; eggs, 2 to 2s 6d per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes 10s to 12s, onions 16s to 22s per cwt. Cabbages 4s to 8s, cauliflowers, 8s to 7s; lettuces 1s to 2s 6d, turnips 2s 6d to 4s 6d, celery 5s to 6s, leeks 1s to 2s 6d, parsnips 4s to 5s, carrots 4s to 5s, pumpkins 8s to 14s, vegetable marrow 3s to 3s per dozen or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Green peas 12s to 14s, French beans 3s to 5s per bushel.

FRUITS.—Lisbon lemons 1s 3d to 1s 6d, other lemons 4d to 6d, citrons 4d to 1s, figs 6d to 8d, bananas 1s 6d to 2s, water melons 8s to 12s, rock melons 8s to 12s per dozen. Grapes 6d to 9d per lb. Apples 8s to 12s, peaches 5s to 8s, pears 4s to 6s, quinces 3s to 4s per bushel.

FORAGE.—Hay £14 to £18, straw £7 to £9 per ton; green food, 1s to 1s 6d per dozen bunches; maize, 9s 6d to 10s; oats, 8s per bushel.

BARK.—£8 10s to £9 per ton.

HORSES.—Burt, Hassall, and Co. report the horse market during the week to have been in an inactive state, owing no doubt to the rainy weather, nevertheless a great many sales have been effected privately for first class gig and saddle horses at top prices. There is also an increasing demand for all descriptions of well bred horses for horse machines, though chiefly draughts and hackney phaeton.—Mr. Martyn reports that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather no proper estimate can be formed of the state of the horse market during the past week. The horses mostly offered have not been of the proper class, and consequently realized but low figures. For good broken stock there continues a demand, especially for gig horses, one the property of Mr. Wallis, brought £75. Stanch draught horses are also much sought after, and command high prices.—Mr. S. Wooller reports that the heavy fall of rain has materially affected the sales, and in comparing the number of horses disposed of last week with this, it plainly indicates that the usual brisk ness is generally accompanied with fine weather. The rain has also been the cause of detaining the fresh supplies from the country, so much looked for at the present time. Its benefits on the other hand will be every where felt. Food for live stock will be plentiful and its existant exorbitant prices will be at an end, and nearest the exportation of horses have been a little ceased, it will now prove the extent to which it may be carried. Buyers for New Zealand have eagerly purchased a current prices. Strong boned short jointed mares just handled, fetched from £15 to £25, and a great number of poor stock for other markets, from £12 to £16. The demand for draught horses is not limited to Sydney as heretofore, but are purchased for South Australia, at prices, viz.: First-class, £60 to £80; ordinary, £37 to £45. Gig and saddle horses remain the same as last week quotations.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.—24TH MARCH.

HAY MARKET.

THE unsettled and rainy weather for the last two or three days has had the effect of raising the price of hay in this market nearly 30s. per ton, and has occasioned considerable activity amongst buyers generally, who have bought up, presuming on its continuance. To-day this market was tightly supplied, and holders were firm at surjoined quotations:—Best trussed hay, £17 to £17 10s per ton; second quality ditto, £16 to £16 10s ditto; straw, £5 to £5 ditto.

BUTLER and KELSON, Hay Salesmen, Eastern Market.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Dight's Mills.—Fine flour, £33 per ton; seconds, £31 ditto; bran, 3s 3d per bushel; wheat bought at 16s per bushel.

W. Degraves and Co.'s Mills.—Fine flour, £33 per ton; seconds, £31; Haxall or Gallego, £36; Chilian, £37; bran, 3s 6d per bushel; wheat bought at 16s.

RETAIL MARKET.

Fruit and Vegetables.—We have a fair supply of both. The following are the present prices charged by the retailers:—Cabbages, 4d to 1s each; vegetable marrows, 1s to 1s 6d ditto; carrots, 4d to 6d per bundle; turnips, 4d to 6d per bundle; tomatoes, 9d per lb.; potatoes, 6d ditto; radishes, 6d per bundle; cucumbers, 6d to 2s each; onions, 6d per lb.; beetroot, 6d per head; rock melons, 1s 6d to 3s each; water melons, 1s to 3s 6d ditto; lemons, 4d to 6d ditto; grapes, 8d to 1s per lb.; ditto, very fine, 1s 6d ditto; damsons, 1s, ditto; apples, 8d to 1s 6d ditto pears, very scarce; fig, 3s to 3s 6d per dozen.

Poultry.—Geese, 20s to 25s each; hens, turkeys, 15s to 20s ditto; cock, ditto, 20s to 40s ditto; ducks, 20s per pair; fowls, 6s to 10s ditto; eggs, 6s to 7s per dozen.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, 5d to 7½d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 7d ditto; veal, 7d to 10d ditto; pork, 10 to 1s 6d ditto.

Dairy Produce.—Butter, fresh imported, 3s 6d per lb; dairy, 3s 6d to 4s ditto.

Bread continues at 2s the 4lb loaf; flour, 7d to 9d per lb.

JOHN VALE, 3, Eastern Market.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Edward Row and Co. report:—Beef.—There has been much activity exhibited in the cattle yards during the week. A tolerable supply of cattle has been offered, which moved off briskly at advanced prices; say, first-class bullocks, £10 10s to £13; middling, £8 to £10; inferior, £6 to £8; cows and heifers, superior, £7 to £8; others, £5 to £7, according to quality.

Mutton.—Of sheep there has been a very full supply, most of which have been disposed of by the graziers. Some first-class wethers have been sold to the trade, at from 17s to 18s, and being really good and heavy weights, readily found purchasers at these rates. Prices have shown extreme—say, fair sheep, about 14s; middling and inferior sheep, from 8s upwards. Should the rain which has fallen prove genuine, we fully expect higher prices, as inferior sheep are not then likely to be thrown upon the market.

Veal has sold at extreme rates, 60s to 100s for the best quality; middling and inferior, 30s to 60s per head.

Horses.—The supply at our yards has been very plentiful during the week, the former part of which we offered two lots of first-class stock, which found ready purchasers at an improvement on our last quotations. Towards the latter end our yards were thronged with middling stock only, which is difficult of sale. In consequence of the late rains, we have no doubt good draught horses will be much required, and coupled with the advance in the price of carriage and the ploughing season having now fairly set in, we confidently anticipate a brisk trade.

Messrs. Delmahoy Campbell and Co. (late Kissock and Lyall) report this market to have been completely glutted with sheep, but to have got nearly cleared out by the end of the week by the graziers and dealers. No first-class cattle have arrived, and the market has been fairly supplied with medium quality. The following is about the average: 1st class fat cattle from £10 10s to £13 15s.; 2nd ditto, ditto £7 to £9. 1st class fat sheep, from 18s. to 20s; 2nd ditto ditto, 13s to 15s. Calves scarce, and in good demand.

Mr. William Hurst (late Bear and Hurst) reports the market for fat cattle as showing an advance on last week's quotations. For sheep there has been no material alteration. The late rains will no doubt keep back inferior quality sheep, and we may now look for a supply of good quality, which market sales have scarce. Has sold one lot first quality cattle—bullocks, £11 10s to £13 10s; cows, very superior, £10 10s to £12; one lot good quality—bullocks, £8 to £10; cows, £7 15s; one lot second quality, principally heifers, average £6 15s. Several lots of sheep, in very poor condition, from 6s to 11s.

Messrs. Kaye and Butchart report as follows:—

Sheep.—The market yards have been more crowded with sheep this week that we have seen them for months. The greater part were little better than store stock, and were principally bought up by the graziers at low prices. We sold 1100 at 17s to 18s; 2000 at 13s 6d; 2400 store sheep at 10s; 1000 ditto, at 9s 6d; 2500 ditto, at 8s; at 8000 ditto, to be delivered on the station, at 6s.

Cattle.—The supply has not exceeded the demand, and prices are improving for really good stock.

Messrs. Bear and Hurst report as follows:

Horse Market.—We have had a full market this week, and a fair amount of business has been done amongst horses of a serviceable description and in good condition. A lot of well shaped colts and fillies (from Steel's station, Deep Creek), too young for immediate work, the greater number being not more than two years old, and upwards, were sold at very satisfactory prices, the average being £23 10s. per head. There is no doubt the late rain will improve the demand for useful draught horses; but we see no reason to expect any great advance in prices. Our quotations of first class heavy draught horses are from £80 to £120; ordinary ditto from £40 to £60; useful hacks and light harness ditto from £15 to £40; rough hacks and very inferior ditto.

Messrs. Lilburne and Anslow report, that the excitement consequent on the races having subsided, the horse market has resumed its usual activity. Our sales this week have been very well attended, and the description of stock we had to offer was superior to that of many weeks past. There was a large number brought into the market, and were nearly all cleared off at an advance on previous quotations. Inferior hacks may be quoted at from £13 to £21; superior, £26 to £45; inferior gig horses, £15 to £35; superior ditto, £45 to £75; inferior draught horses, £35 to £56; superior ditto, £58 to £80; stallion ditto, £90 to £135. Although the demand for second-class draught stock is as great as ever, we have now to notice that first-class draught are much inquired after, as the following prices realised by us will show:—On Tuesday last we sold one at £95, one at £120, and one at £132; and on Friday one at £116. Fresh horses from the country, if really good, are eagerly bought up. On Tuesday we sold a fresh from Gipps Land, mostly hacks, at from £18 to £34; and on Wednesday we disposed of a large lot of superior saddle and harness horses, from Messrs. Lang and Palmer's stations, Murrimbudgee, at prices varying from £25 to £70. The lot averaged over £45 per head.

Working bullocks much wanted. This day we sold some superior cattle as high as £32 per pair, with gear given in. The average price may be put down at £25 per pair.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES 24TH MARCH.—During the week there has been a steady demand for the diggings, and considerable impetus has been given to trade by several days' rain, which is looked upon as the commencement of our wet season. The private advices of the merchants, received per Lightning, intimate that a very unfavourable opinion was entertained in England of the prospects of the market, and a great decrease of shipments was reported. This latter is not borne out by Messrs. Stubbs and Co.'s circular, quoted in another column, but we shall hope that the unfavorable opinion would have an effect upon subsequent operations. In the meantime, the prospect of reduced shipments has operated beneficially here, and confidence is being gradually restored. Since last week the value of nearly all kinds of goods has improved.

To the improvement, flour is an exception. We reported three weeks ago our opinion that this article had reached its highest point. Since then the prices have been unsettled, and to-day the millers have made a reduction of £2 to £3 per ton, compared with last week. The chief causes of this reduction have been the recent rains, which check the demand for the country, and the certainty of arrivals from Chili. Supplies are now also coming in from Adelaide, and it is known that there will be a large surplus in Van Diemen's Land; in addition to which we hear that the crops in Port Fairy and other western districts are good, and that considerable shipments may be shortly expected coastwise. Sales at Adelaide are reported at £42 and £43, and we have quoted Chili at £37, the price reported by Mr. Degraves. This last is a cargo

MR. J. T. JONES begs to inform the public and others wishing to dispose of Merchandise, Furniture, Personal Effects, &c., &c., that he has resumed the business of Auctioneer, and will make arrangements to hold sales of the above at his Rooms, 292, George-street, opposite the White Horse Tavern; or at their own premises, upon the most liberal terms. Liberal cash advances made if required.

CAMPBELL'S FAMILY HOTEL (late Hurley's Hotel), Campbelltown.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL (late of the "Rose of Australia," George-street, Sydney,) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Campbelltown and the adjoining districts, (not forgetting at the same time his Sydney friends and those in the far interior,) that having commenced business in the above hotel, he assures those who may honour him with their patronage, that they will find that attention, accommodation, and civility, so essential to the conducting of an old established hotel, the patrons of which may rely always on obtaining the best assortment of wines, spirits, malt liquors, cordials, &c., &c., the same having been purchased from the best houses in Sydney. The viands shall be of the most superior description, and such as must give the utmost satisfaction, combined with cleanliness and reasonable charges. The large commercial room will be found a great *desideratum* for visitors travelling up or down the road—either in their own conveyance or by the coaches which stop at the Hotel—where will be found in readiness a good display of refreshments, together with clean and comfortable private sitting and bedrooms for either single gentlemen or families—on moderate terms.
Good stabling and paddocks.
JAMES CAMPBELL, proprietor.
J. C. assures his patrons and friends that his determination is that no other hotel, either in town or country, shall outvie his establishment, as he is determined to spare neither expense nor trouble to make it one after the note hotels in the mother country—for punctuality and comfort, &c., &c., &c.—and so leave his friends, and the public generally, to occasionally give him a call to prove his assertions to be correct.

PILES, HEMORRHOIDES, and FISTULA.—This distressing complaint has at last found a remedy effecting a perfect cure; which the person suffering always can have in their own possession. This valuable ointment can be had at No. 169, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts, The Curative Rose Ointment.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), respectfully announces his various improvements in fixing artificial teeth, having met with the approbation of many eminent members of the faculty of the Australian colonies, who consider his system and workmanship equal to the most celebrated European dentists, as the greatest possible comfort and security are attained by his method, and patients are enabled properly to perform the important operation of masticating their food, which is so essential to health, and without which the stomach cannot perform its proper function.
Artificial teeth accurately adapted to the most difficult mouths, fitted without any painful operation, and guaranteed never to change colour or decay. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to meet with loss from mishits under the hands of unskilful practitioners, Mr. Emanuel has no doubt of succeeding in most cases where others have failed. Teeth, and the most difficult stumps extracted, day and night, with improved instruments, doing away with that excruciating pain which is generally complained of by those persons who require teeth drawn.
☞ Children's teeth regulated. Mr. E.'s celebrated terra paste, for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in a soft state, requiring no pressure, and in a few moments becomes perfectly hard and solid, never changing the colour of the tooth, but remaining beautifully white, and rendering the tooth as useful and permanent as ever, doing away with all pain, and saving the loss of the same. Soothing syrup for infants teething. Also, Mr. E.'s celebrated tooth-ache. Sold in bottles at 3s. per bottle. One drop applied on a piece of wool into the cavity will give instantaneous relief. No family in the bush ought to be without this invaluable specific.
[Mr. EMANUEL'S DIPLOMA, received from the Medical Board of Holland, authorising him to practise the art of Dental Surgery, in the year 1836, and his specimens of dental mechanism, on view at his residence daily.
Mark the address—181, George-street, near Hunter-street.

M. and L. BRODZIAK, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and General Importers, beg to acquaint their patrons and the public generally, that, one of the firm having recently returned to the colony, they are in a position now to sell retail as well as wholesale; and as their arrangement with manufacturers in England has been made by one of the firm, who stayed some time in Europe for that purpose, they are confident in saying, without co tradiction, that their establishment can supply the public an article, for cheapness and quality, second to none in the colony. Their gold jewellery is of the newest style and best workmanship, amongst which they invite the public to inspect their assortment of gold brooches, bracelets, gold and silver guards, ladies' neck-chains, ladies' fancy rings, gents' massive rings, Albert chains, lockets, keys and seals in great variety. In watches they offer to the public the largest selection ever offered by one house, as they have above 3000 of well-assorted gold and silver watches in their stock. Their English levers have been made expressly to their order by first-rate makers; their Geneva watches have all been re-examined prior to shipment; and, as all their watches are regulated by an astronomical clock, the public will find that watches bought at their establishment will not vary more than a minute a week. A written guarantee is always given with it. A large assortment of plated ware, consisting of epergnes, candelabra, with glass centre, side dishes and covers, tea and coffee cards, cruets, eggframes, toast racks, candlesticks, flower vases, &c., all of which are of the best description, and are offered to the public much below the usual prices. The wholesale department carried on as usual. Country manufacturers supplied. Observe the address—M. and L. BRODZIAK, 118, George-street.

WHITE PLUMES. WHITE PLUMES.—FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received for the last fifteen years, now beg leave to state that they are in a position to conduct funerals on a large scale without the assistance of any other house, having a full supply of every requisite necessary for so doing. In addition to our large stock of black plumes we have received, ex Vimeira, per the kind favour of Captain Neathy, who selected them from one of the first houses in London, a full and only complete set of white ostrich plumes in the colony, for hearse and twelve horses, which they intend using, when required, without any extra charge. N.B.—The trade supplied with very requisite, and funerals conducted as cheap as any house in town.

WOOL FOR THE FRENCH MARKET.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of wool, and will make liberal advances on consignments to his friends in France.
He has laid on a French vessel from Sydney direct to Rouen, and all his wool being disposed of by public sales, he can rely upon a large competition among manufacturers from the neighbouring towns, such as Elbeuf, Lourviers, Amiens, where the yearly consumption of wool exceeds £2,500,000 sterling.
The duty on wool imported from Australia into France per French vessels is 10 per cent, and 22 per cent. from any other part of the world.
In addition to a difference of 12 per cent. in the duty in favour of a direct shipment, all the expenses incurred in London by the French buyer, such as commissions, re-shipping, freights, and insurance to France, are saved. H. NOUFFLARD, Bligh-street, corner of Hunter-street.

TO SYDNEY SHIPOWNERS AND AGENTS.—Gentlemen,—I should be happy to act for you in this place, as agent for your vessels. Having been upwards of five years in your city, in the Port Phillip Packet Office, I feel fully competent to undertake any business you may commit to my care. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN COOPER. Collins-street, Melbourne, March 10th.

TO the GRAZIERS and OTHERS residing in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. H. B. BERESFORD, formerly of "Belar," district of Bilsh, lately of "Bungarabee," on the Western Road, county of Cumberland, begs to inform the proprietors of stock that he has established himself at Liverpool as Commission Agent for the sale of the same. Mr. Beresford suggests to those parties disposed to avail themselves of his services, the advisability of communicating with him previous to sending their fat stock to market, and Mr. Beresford will always be happy to render every information to parties applying to him. No charges, but the usual commission of 2½ per cent. on the sales effected, and reimbursements of money paid out. Add ess—Post Office, Liverpool.

THE CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand, by Trafalgar-square, London.—The above Hotel will be found centrally situated, and well adapted to the comfort of families and gentlemen returning to England. It partakes of the conveniences of the great thoroughfares, combined with the quiet of a private street, and presents an equal facility of access to the city, the west end, and to all the railways.—N.B. The Australian papers will be found on the tables.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited. ☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. *,* Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

TIME! TIME! TIME! can be only obtained by bringing your watches to the undersigned, where you can get them cleaned and timed at the following reduced charges:—
Watches of the vertical construction, 5s.
Watches, horizontal and patent levers, 6s.;
Clocks and musical boxes in proportion.
Every watch is warranted when cleaned to keep correct time for twelve months, free of any other charge, at D. MITCHELL'S, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 100, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre.

NEW DISCOVERY for FILLING DECAYED TEETH with white enamel, the price being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. Artificial teeth of every shade, from one to a complete set, fixed without pain on the new system of self-adhesion. All diseases of the gums cured, by JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, 3 doors from Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Hours from 9 till 6 daily.

PAPER HANGINGS.—Mr. L. SACLIER, in returning his most sincere thanks to the public of this city for the favour bestowed upon him during the whole time he has resided at "La Ville de Paris," begs to announce that on and after the 10th of April next, his complete stock of Paper-hangings, increased by numerous new patterns just arrived from the first manufacturers of Paris, will be removed to No. 264, George-street, next door to Furkis and Lambert's auction rooms.
L. S. with the desire to give entire satisfaction to his patrons, has engaged the assistance of artists of superior taste and experience, who have just arrived from Paris, and will be ready to execute any work in decorating, painting, or papering, whatever may be the style required.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! may be had at the Ice House, Circular Quay, every day, between 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. Orders for the daily delivery of ice by the Ice Cart, received at the office, French Café, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at the house 4d. per lb., by the cart 6d. HENRY HOCKINGS, sole agent.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Mourning Establishment, 195, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney in general for the very liberal support they have awarded them since the commencement of their new department of FAMILY MOURNING, and beg to assure those ladies that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of their favours.
Being direct importers, P. and K. have already on hand a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties from Paris, with the additional advantage of being enabled to supply them at prices considerably lower than those of any other house in Sydney.
LA VILLE DE PARIS.

DESTRUCTION of Native Dogs! Rats! Mice! Parrots! Cockatoos, and all kinds of Vermin!
J. REDFORD'S celebrated vermin poison can now be obtained of
Jennings, George-street, Sydney
Walker, druggist, Parramatta
Spragg, Newcastle
Edwards, druggist, Windsor
Grinsell, Richmond
Powell, Berrima
J. F. Jones, Post Office, Richmond
And of all respectable druggists and storekeepers in the colony.
Prepared only by J. REDFORD, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

GENTLEMEN'S White Shirts, six for 20s.
Extra quality, six for 25s.
Extra fine, six for 32s.
Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

BOYS' White Shirts, of every size and quality, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Underclothing, of a superior make, comprising merino, lambswool, cashmere, silk, sea island, cotton, &c., &c., suitable either for warm or cold weather, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

GENTLEMEN'S Outfits for Sea, marked and shipped free of expense, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

LADIES' Underclothing, Alma House, No. 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.
Ladies are respectfully invited to a new assortment of choice goods in underclothing, comprising night dresses, chemisettes, drawers, petticoats, nightcaps, merino and lambswool under vests and drawers, the knitted wool registered vest, morocco, horsehair, and corded skirts, morning wrappers, flannel gowns, and a general stock of made-up garments for ladies and children.
Wedding orders carefully selected
Outfits for sea and home use
Cushions, pillow slips, and towels,
At Alma House, No. 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Underclothing, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Silk Vesties, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Dresses, Boys' Gambroon Jaquetts, and cloth capes, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are justly celebrated for their durability, as well as for economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one.—Sydney Foundry, 285, George-street.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

WATER! Water! Water!—Most important Notice.—Gutters and downpipes, most important in this colony, to prevent the want of water during the dry season, made and fixed at liberal terms, by ZOLLNER and HENRY, 162, Lower George-street.

TOOLS. TOOLS. TOOLS.—If you want good tools, call at JOHN SMITH'S, 144, Pitt-street,—he has just received, ex Rabenhaubt and John M'Vicar, direct from Sorby, Moseley, and Moon, the best assortment of tools, of all kinds, that were ever imported into New South Wales.
N.B.—A few common tools to be cleared off at any price.
JOHN SMITH, 146, Pitt street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has constantly on sale, at the store, 192, York-street, superior wines, spirits, and beers, of the first brands, and in convenient packages. Also invoices of soft goods, hosiery, glass, stationary, &c. RICHARD SWEETE and CO., Wine Merchants, and General Importers.

TO CAPITALISTS, NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.—First-rate country Store, in one of the most flourishing of the northern districts. The advertiser, being about to leave the colony, wishes to dispose of the above-mentioned business, consisting of a large wholesale and retail general store, to which is attached a commodious hotel, with offices, &c., &c., complete, and is now let to a respectable tenant, who takes the whole of his supplies from the store. The advertiser would not object to enter into partnership with a responsible party, who would have the entire charge during his absence. For further particulars apply to A. B., care of A. Cooper, Esq., Wine and Spirit Merchant, Haymarket. January 3, 1855.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, one improved slate Billiard Table, with rests, cues, rules of games, &c. HOW, WALKER, and CO.

VERNON LAKE ICE.—Shippers and Agents are informed that the above article, will be packed and shipped according to order, on board of any vessel (except those bound for Port Phillip), at the rate of 4d. per lb., in lots of not less than 500 lbs., packages included. HENRY HOCKINGS, sole agent.

SEED OATS.—Prime Seed Oats, grown in the district of Windsor, can be procured in any quantity, at the residence of the undersigned, George-street, Windsor. Also a Team (of 6) of first-rate draught horses, with dray and gear, complete. JOHN RIDGE. Windsor, 14th March, 1855.

COLONIAL-MADE BOOTS.—Men's and Boys' strong colonial-made boots, the work warranted. On sale at J. M. ILLIDGE'S, George-street, 4 doors from Market-street.

BALMAIN TIMBER YARD, Johnston's Bay.—A large supply of every description of timber always on hand, at the lowest prices. JOHN BOOTH.

PIANOFORTES.—Semi-grands, cottages, and piccolos by Oetzmann and Plumb, and Cadby. ASPINWALL, CHALDER, and CO., Bank-court, King-street.

WORNUM'S PIANOFORTES.—The undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Young and Co. to sell one rosewood 6½ octave full grand, and two very elegant cottage pianofortes, by Wornum. The whole are of the most recent construction, and of guaranteed excellence. The terms for an immediate sale will be made liberal. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte selector, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF on SALE. Apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

21, KING-STREET EAST, 21, THE TAILORING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, conducted with scrupulous regard to style, comfort, and a graceful fit, at prices based on principles of the strictest economy, by J. B. SMITHERS, tailor, habit and trousers maker, 21, King-street, opposite the Melbourne Hotel.

FLOORCLOTH! FLOORCLOTH!—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON beg most respectfully to inform their Friends and Customers that they have received, ex late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Floor cloths of the best patterns and quality, which is now on sale at their old established Floor cloth Warehouse, 48, King-street.

CABIN FURNITURE, &c.—An assortment of both cabin and other Furniture is now for SALE, at HUNT'S Warerooms, in Jamison-street. N.B.—Cabin furniture bought or taken in exchange for household ditto.

JUST LANDED, ex Challenger and Berhampore, a splendid lot of light summer Hats, from the following celebrated makers, viz., Messrs. White and Son, Fuller and Son, Bennett and Field, and Daniels and Co. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 234, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

TO PUBLICANS and OTHERS.—For SALE, a splendid Bar Counter, with top, 18 feet long, covered with pewter, with 6-motion beer engine fitted to centre, and 6-motion spirit fountain on each side, with piping, taps, &c., complete; wine warmer; 3-light chandelier, with 2 pendants to match; the whole forming a set of superb fittings, suitable for a first-rate hotel. THOMAS J. BOWN and CO., 437, George-street.

TO PUBLICANS fitting-up new houses, or making alterations.—T. J. BOWN and CO. have on hand the largest stock of Beer Engines in the colony, and of the most approved construction, at very reduced rates. Beer engines and spirit fountains carefully packed for the country, all ready for fixing by the most inexperienced.—437, George-street, next the Fire Engine Station.

WATER! WATER! WATER!—T. J. BOWN and CO., licensed plumbers, beg to inform their friends and the public generally that, having just received a large supply of lead pipe, they are enabled to lay on water to the citizens of Sydney at greatly reduced rates. N.B.—The trade supplied with lead pipe, ball and stop taps, ferules, &c., and plumbers' tools of all descriptions. 437, George-street, next the Fire Engine Station.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, case gin, in bond
Taylor's porter, in hogsheads
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Coleman's No. 1 starch
Ditto mustard, in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs.
Wool packs
Congou tea, in chests and halves
Invoices of blankets, flannels, calicoes, and rugs.
J. G. SYER'S, Queen's-place.

FURNITURE! Furniture! Furniture!—Parties in search of first-class Furniture are informed that the whole of P. and W. DEAN'S stock, unequalled in point of strength and finish, is now being sold at cost.

IRON BEDSTEADS! Iron Bedsteads! Iron Bedsteads!—A few cases only now remain to be disposed of, at a very low figure. Early application is necessary to secure a bargain. Address DEAN'S New Bedstead Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

REDWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, Planed, tongued, and grooved, of superior quality. D. J. WARREN and CO., 160, George-street.

FOR SALE, 800 Ewes, 20 fine-woolled Rams, for shipping. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

MONSTER FURNITURE SALE still continued, at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to M. FORD, *Herald* Office.

IRON STORES, with three floors.—For SALE, 2 Iron Stores, 28 feet x 30 feet, complete in every respect, and superior to any erected in the colony. Plans and full particulars at CHARLES NEWTON'S, 68, Pitt-street.

TIMBER, LATHS, CEMENT, &c.—Four panel and Ledge door Sashes, French lights, pine, deal, and cedar, 1½ inch pitch, pine, tongued and grooved boards, cement, laths, &c., always on hand, to suit purchasers, at moderate prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS', Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John F. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

COALS.—Notice to Consumers.—J. C. and G. DIBBS beg to inform their friends and the public that, in addition to their other business, they have established a coal depot at Ebsworth's Wharf, Miller's Point, and are now prepared to deliver coals of best quality. Orders left at 177, George-street, promptly attended to.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!—H. R. WHITTELL continues to supply a first-rate article, at a moderate price and prompt delivery. Wharf, Bathurst-street, right hand side.

SOAP.—The undersigned have just landed, ex Nepaul, from Liverpool—
100 boxes, each 1 cwt., pale yellow soap
200 ditto, ditto ¼ ditto, ditto ditto
It being all in first rate order, and a really beautiful sample.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

TALLOW OIL! TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW OIL!!! In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at the lowest market price. At JOHN HUGHES and SON'S, Victoria Soap Works, Flood's-lane, Sussex-street, Sydney.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Pure Vegetable Oil, at 9s. 6d. per gallon. Warranted the best oil for lamps or steam purposes in the colony; in fact for clearness and brightness this oil is unsurpassed by any in the colony. THOMAS BARNES and CO., 199, George-street, late 480.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron (Morewood and Rogers' patent), straight and curved. A verandah of this material has a light and very ornamental appearance. It is easily put up, the sheets being joined together by nuts and screws. It requires no rafters, but merely wall and front plates. Assorted lengths, 6 to 8 feet. E. C. WEEKES and Co., Ironmongers, George-street, Agents for the Manufacturers.

RAMS.—For SALE, 200 Rams, three to five years old. For convenience of purchasers, these sheep will be on view after 25th March, at Gunegurragh Station, near Bombala, Maneroo. Apply to JAMES MANNING, Esq. Kameruka, Bombala.

TIMBER FOR SALE, ex RELIANCE.—
Maple lumber, square edged
Oak, ditto ditto ditto
1 inch boards, tongued and grooved, planed on both sides, and shot one edge
1 inch shelving ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto boards, ditto ditto ditto one side
1¼ ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto, carpenters' clear box, ditto
1½ ditto, ditto ditto ditto
1¼ ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Weatherboards planed on one side
White and spruce pine joist, or scantling
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

DURHAM BULLS.—For SALE, a number of nearly pure bred Durham Bulls, about twenty months old. Apply to JAMES MANNING, Esq., Kameruka, Twofold Bay.

LAND in VICTORIA-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—For SALE, an allotment with double frontage, 2 feet 4 inches to Victoria-street, and 92 feet 4 inches to Earl-street, by 90 feet 9 inches depth, being lot 14 of Edward Hall's grant, and both sides being built upon. Apply to PURKIS and LAMBERT, 262, George-street.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, of good land, to be sold by private contract, about seven miles from Campbelltown, three from Appin, and a quarter of a mile from the main road between the two towns, all fenced in, and divided into four paddocks; a good slab-house, kitchen, and four rooms (lofted), two cart houses, and stable. For particulars apply to the proprietor, DAVID O'BRIEN, Appin.

HEREFORD HOUSE and GROUNDS, Glebe.—This first-class Family Residence and Grounds is in the hands of the undersigned for SALE, by private contract. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

WOODEN HOUSE and IRON STORE for SALE, now landing, ex Melbourne—
One wooden cottage, with 5 rooms and kitchen, lined, floored, and ceiled, complete.
One two-story iron store, 40 x 20 x 18 feet.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Iron Stores, Essex-street, Lower George-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the property known as THE UNION STORES, East Maitland. In consequence of an immediate dissolution of partnership, the above property is now offered for sale. Its unrivalled and commanding position, being situate in the centre of the progressing township of East Maitland, are too well known to need comment.
With the property can be taken the present well selected stock of drapery, groceries, &c., or the stock can be taken at a valuation, independent of the property, the purchaser having the option of either taking the premises at a rental, or of purchasing. Immediate application is necessary, it being the determination of the proprietors to wind up the whole of their affairs at once. Further particulars as to terms, &c., can be known upon application to the proprietors, CROFTON and PEARCE, East Maitland.

FOR SALE, by private contract, 1084 acres, more or less, of Land, situated in the parish of Minto in the county of Cumberland, with a frontage of upwards of one mile and and a quarter to the turnpike-road from Liverpool to Camden, being the northern portion of the Gledswood estate, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. James and Frederick Chisholm. The capabilities of the soil of the greater portion of this estate are equal to any of the adjacent properties, so well known among the most fertile and productive farms of New South Wales, and the position of the property nearly equidistant from Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Camden, insures an immediate sale for all produce, for which there is an active competition amongst consumers, and which may be advantageously disposed of without removal from the farm. For particulars apply to FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE GOULBOURN-STREET AND LYONS-TERRACE ALLOTMENTS.—Buildings are fast covering these allotments. Long credits, at six per cent. A few Allotments still for absolute sale, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.

Cabinetmakers' Tools, Cedar, Turned Work, &c., &c.
THE MESSRS. MOORE are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, upon the premises, Dalton's-lane, Parramatta-street.
A quantity of very excellent cabinetmakers' tools, comprising all that is required in the trade
Cedar, in planks, and well-seasoned
Turned work, legs and brackets, and a large quantity of sundries.
The property of the late Patrick Kenney.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

SATURDAY, 31st instant.
To Stationers, Booksellers, &c.
Eight Cases Stationery, Account Books, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Paper, Pencils, Pens, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eight cases of the above goods, comprising—
Account books, various
Pocket books
Tablets, metallic books
Memorandum books
Pocket ledgers
Long account books
Five and six quire ledgers
Copy books
Post paper
Maps and charts
Pencils
Gillot's steel pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd April.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
Winter hosiery
Wool pelisses
Wool shawls
Plaid shawls
Men's and youths' coats
Men's and youths' vests
Men's and youth's trousers
Braces
Cambric handkerchiefs
Turkey handkerchiefs
Kossuth hats
Carpeting
Waterproof clothing
Moleskins
Grey and white shirtings
Scotch twills
Linen collars
Osnaburgs
Reel cottons
Threads
Fancy doeskins
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd April.
Silver's Waterproof Clothing.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of waterproof clothing, &c., &c., from the celebrated house of Silver and Co., including
Men's impervious coats and jackets
Men's ditto leggings and trousers
Alpaca reversible coats
Gents' tropical impervious coats, pearl buttons
Drab sephyr coats, breast pockets, silk facings, &c.
Drab sephyr driving capes, pearl buttons
Gents' drab silk and impervious reversibles
Ditto black and brown
Ladies' black and drab silk capes and hoods
Men's impervious weather hats and helmets
Black and drab storm caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Large Unreserved Sale.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and the Trade.
175 packages London and Northampton Goods.
Boots and Shoes
Grafts and Fronts
Leather
From J. Davies and Son's, Bostock, and other eminent manufacturers.
MR. C. NEWTON is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 2nd April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
175 trunks and cases of the following first-class seasonable goods, just landed,
1 case best calf fronts and grafts
8 ditto E.I. light calf skins
1 ditto patent
1 ditto kip
Gents' best town-made patent wellingtons
Ditto ditto stout enamelled leather napoleon boots
Ditto ditto calf wellington ditto
Ditto stout ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto prince's ditto, bradded
Men's extra stout kip cossack high backs
Ditto ditto strong waterlights, nailed
Youths' ditto kip lace boots, ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto ditto
Youth's stout kip cossacks
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Youths' and boys' ditto oxonians
Men's brussels carpet slippers
Ditto buff ditto
Ladies' best patent calf slippers, welts
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid ditto, ditto
Women's stout calf lace boots, bradded
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent
Ditto ditto cloth ditto, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, cordovan
Ditto ditto ditto prunelle, ditto patent
Ditto ditto brussels carpet slippers
Ditto ditto venetian ditto
Ditto ditto india rubber goloshes
Girls' ditto ditto
Ditto best cloth boots, welts
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto bronze kid slippers
Ditto ditto cordovan shoes
Children's ditto ditto
Ditto patent calf ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at Mr. Henry Fisher's (Unwin's) Stores, on MONDAY, 2nd April, at 10 o'clock,
Ex Sea Horse.—Damaged by sea water.
II in diamond over LAMBERT.
256 bags Mauritius sugar
151 washed out.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Sugar, Cigars, and Manila Rope.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co.'s Stores, on TUESDAY, 3rd April, at half past 10 o'clock,
PJS 457 bags Pampanga, slightly damaged
230 ditto ditto, much ditto
T 168 ditto Taal, ditto ditto
E 386 | 19 case—
20 boxes cigars, slightly
100 8 ditto ditto, ditto
12 ditto ditto, much
PS&Co. 54 coils, 1 to 2½ inch Manila rope, slightly.
Terms, cash.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1855—under the new Rules. No charge made at this repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

Household Furniture.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises of Sir Osborne Gibbes, Bart., No. 9, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household Furniture, consisting of chest drawers, bedsteads, chairs, tables, fender and irons, oilcloth, &c., kitchen utensils, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Shoalhaven Potatoes.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Union Wharf, near the foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, Saturday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A cargo of superior potatoes, about 40 tons.
☞ In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Furniture
Marble Mantelpieces
Enamelled Slate Ditto.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 cedar pedestal sideboard
1 butler's tray and stand
1 mahogany boot-jack
1 ditto card table
1 teakwood camp table
1 ditto chest of drawers
1 cedar ditto
6 Singapore writing desks
2 pair of teakwood tables
1 child's iron cot, mattress and mosquito curtains
2 marble mantelpieces
1 enamelled slate ditto
Also, 3 hearth rugs, 2 door mats, child's chair, towel horses, cane seated stools, Kidderminster carpets, plated candlesticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.
Highly productive and valuable Estate, known as Rose Cottage, with 85 acres of rich arable land, situate close to the high road, and within a mile of Campbelltown on the Sydney side.
As an agricultural district, Campbelltown stands pre-eminent both for the production of grain or hay. The farm now offered is one of the best in the district, the fertility of which is established by the rich and abundant crops now standing.
The proposed Great Southern Railway line will pass through or by the property.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on an early day, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
Rose Cottage, is situate within one mile of Campbelltown, on the Great Southern Railway line. This elegant cottage orné, the residence of Thomas Howe, Esq., and family, contains 8 rooms including large drawing and dining rooms, with kitchen, store, and laundry detached, under one roof, and granary above.
There is a free-stall stable and coach house.
The grounds around the cottage are tastefully laid out, with ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, &c., altogether presenting a very delightful appearance, and suitable for the residence of a family of the highest respectability; in fact, this unique property excites the admiration of every passer by.
The land, like the generality of the soil in this district, is rich, well watered, and fertile. The whole is cleared, and divided into paddocks, 50 or 60 acres of which cannot be surpassed for fertility in the whole of New South Wales; about 15 acres are laid down with lucerne, producing most luxuriant crops.
The garden, of about two acres, is an excellent one, containing a great number of choice grape vines, orange, and other fruit trees.
This valuable little property would, in the hands of a good manager, realise an independency, possessing, as it does, advantages both in the richness of soil and desirableness of situation that are rarely to be met with.
There has been a sum voted by the Legislature for the erection of the Menangle bridge, which, when completed, will throw the whole traffic on this road in preference of going by Camden.
Further particulars may be ascertained at the auction mart.
Terms at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have much pleasure in announcing that the extensive improvements and additions, which have been in progress during the last six months, to their Auction Mart, Stores, and Offices, are now complete; thereby affording them every possible advantage for the effectual carrying out of their business in all its branches on a much more extended scale than their accommodations previously enabled them to do, and with greater regard not only for the convenience of the public, but the more immediate interests of their constituents generally. Their principal sale room being now enlarged to double its former size, constitutes it one of the finest Auction Marts in the City, and for central and commanding position it is unequalled by any similar establishment.
FOR LAND SALES.
From the very extensive and increasing patronage they have received in this branch of their business, it will in future command the especial attention of one of their partners, and they have gone to considerable expence in preparing suitable accommodation for the exhibition of plans, so as at one glance, to command public attention, and show the various properties that may be open for disposal.
FOR MERCHANDIZE SALES.
The erection of new and capacious Stores, with extensive Cellarage, will enable them to undertake sales of any extent, and at once to receive the goods on their premises, where every care will be bestowed upon them.
FOR FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS SALE,
they have had specially built a capacious Room on the First Floor, entering by a commanding staircase direct from the Auction Mart, by which means they will be enabled to carefully and advantageously exhibit all articles of this nature intended for sale, without the risk of their being injured (as is too generally the case) by an heterogeneous admixture with other sales in progress.
FOR SALES OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
their Mart offers great advantages, from having a very large and eligible surface for exhibition of such works of art, and the construction of the premises affording the rare advantage of the peculiar light most suitable for the purpose.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, considering that a most vital principle in auction sales is to give them all the publicity possible, spare no personal exertion to effect this object by all the means in their power, and for this reason, instead of having their Auction Mart back from the street, are doing their best to make it as open and attractive as possible to the notice of the thousands passing daily, and with this view, purpose making alterations to the front by the addition of plate glass windows, in order to render it still more conspicuous. They have reason to know that in many instances the great publicity given to sales by the commanding position of their Auction Mart has proved of even greater advantage to their constituents than the medium of advertisements could accomplish.
City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, 1st February.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.
12 Valuable Farms in the immediate neighbourhood of Townson

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Draft of 20 Horses from the well-known Stud of Mr. Warn.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Warn to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, April 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
20 head of powerful draught and saddle colts.

Hunter River Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, April 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of 10 horses, all broken to saddle, and most of them to harness. They are of a very superior class, possessing plenty of bone, very quiet, and well up to weight. Got by the celebrated horses Dover, Harry Lorrequer, and Bookworm, and are all in first-rate condition. Will arrive by this night's steamer, and can be seen at the Bazaar until day of sale.

TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
Seventy-eight trunks and cases of boots and shoes, comprising
Patent dress Wellingtons
Ditto ditto, kid tops
Ditto short ditto
Calf Wellingtons
Ditto clumps
Ditto Bluchers
Ditto ditto, sprigged
Calf lace and button shoes
Ditto elastic
Patent oxonians
Ditto, enamelled
Kip Wellingtons
Waterthights
Long riding boots
Black cashmere boots, welts
Ditto ditto, gut-shed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, elastic side
Patent walking shoes, stout
Ditto slippers, pumps
Boys' and youths' cossacks
Ditto button boots
Ditto Wellingtons
Ditto strong boots, bradded
Girls' and children's boots and shoes, in variety.
Terms at sale.

By order and on account of the former Purchaser.
One Case of Merchandise.
Containing papier mache ware
Ormolu clocks, with shades
Timepieces
Brass harness
N.B.—The above will be sold in one lot, by

MR. ROBERT MURIEL, by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Terms, cash.

To Stationers and Engravers.
Three cases Cards and Stationery, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases, containing
Address cards
Printing cards
Engravers' cards
Enamelled cards
Ivory cards
44 000 envelopes
Blue wove, cream laid, large bank paper, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of G. A. F. Leutz.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
Furniture and Wearing Apparel.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of furniture and wearing apparel belonging to the above insolvent. Terms, cash.

Important and positive Sale of Woollens, and first-class ready-made Clothing.
To Tailors, Clothiers, and others.
*** The above lot of Woollens and Clothing, particularised as under, will be found, on inspection, the most superior in quality and workmanship that have ever been offered for Public Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importer to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned, namely—
One case, containing 24 fancy tweed suits, in cartoons
One case, containing 72 superfine black cloth coats
One case, containing 48 pair trousers, assorted
One case, containing blue pilot American jackets, beaver Chesters
Extra super blue Devon, ditto drab
Black mohair Balmorals
Beaver sacks, super wadded, black cloth
Chesters, &c., &c.
One case, containing 23 ends of bordered twist, imperial
Fancy and bordered shepherd's plaid, tweeds
One case, containing 23 ends of ditto ditto
One case, containing 27 ends of ditto ditto
One case, containing 28 ends of black and fancy doeskins
One case, containing 32 ends of fancy black tartan
Spotted and other doeskins
One case, containing scarlet cloth and gold lace
Terms at sale.

Attractive Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Just landed.
For Imperative Sale on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
B & Co. One case—Containing
Best calf wellingtons, spring side
Kid top patent gussetted, dress alberts
Ladies' elastic side boots
Registered maids' channel soles
One case—Containing
Full dress wellingtons, ladies' elastic side boots, men's patent alberts
One case— 48 pairs watertights
One case— 72 ditto men's high lacing boots
One case— 48 ditto ditto, steel heels
One case—100 pairs bluchers
One case—100 ditto ditto
One case— 94 ditto ditto, habs
One case—100 ditto cossacks
One case— 75 ditto women's slippers.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of New and Popular Works, bound in Cloth and Gilt Lettered.
1500 Volumes.
From the celebrated publishers, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, successors to Henry Colburn.
*** This shipment comprises a large and varied assortment of really first-class works, just adapted for circulating libraries, booksellers, and others. Each work complete in three volumes.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1500 volumes, namely—
Adam Graeme, by the author of Margaret Maitland
Alleford, by the author of John Drayton
Americans at Home, by Sam Slick
Traits of American Humour, by ditto
Amy Paul
Annette, by Sir D. N. Talfourd
Arctic Miscellanies, by the Officers of the Expedition
English in America, by Sam Slick
Lady and Priest, by Mrs. Maberley
Neale's Syria and Palestine
Meily's Kharboura and the Niles
Cecile, by Count Jarnac
Lord Palmerston's Opinions and Policy
Jervis Corfu
Howitt's Literature of Northern Europe
Darien, by the author of the Crescent and the Cross
Canada, by Sir James Bonnycastle
Confessions of an Etonian, by Honorable C. Rowcroft
Captain Smith's Nepaul
Marie de Medicis, by Miss Pardoe
Mackinnon's Atlantic Sketches
Landmarry's Adventures and Collections
Helen Talboth, Miss Pennefather
Memoirs of the Baroness D'Ubelkirch
Fanny Dennison
Uncle Walter, by Mrs. Trollope
Kinearas, by Phenice Miller
Lancelott's Australia As it Is
Castle Avon, by author of Emelia Wyndham
Grattan's Connaught Ranger
Adventures of an English Soldier
Dean's Daughter, by Mrs. Gore
Memoirs of George the Third, by the Duke of Buckingham
Count Castellane's Algeria
Baron Schonberg's India
Harry Muir, by the author of Margaret Maitland
Gerstaecker's Journey round the World
Cruickshank's Gold Coast
Family Romance, by Sir B. Burke
Bruce's Classic Portraits
Autobiography of a Missionary, by Rev. J. Fletcher
Young Heiress, by Mrs. Trollope
Lady Marion, by Mrs. Foster
Ausgrick and Ismaelsh, by Rev. J. Lyde
Electra, by Count Jarnac
Charles Anchester
The Colonel, by Author of Perils and Fashion
The Roses, by author of the Flirt
Alice Wentworth
Song of Roland, by Emilia Wyndham
Florence, by author of Ernest Vane
Bonelli's Bolivia
Daughter of the South, by Mrs. Wall
Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore
Knigh on's Forest Life in Ceylon
Phenie Miller, by the author of Kinnear
Aubrey, by the author of Emilia Wyndham
Landman's Recollections
Crewe Rise, by John C. Jeffreson
Village Millionaire, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 2nd of April, 1855, at 12 o'clock.
To Builders, Glaziers, Shippers, and others.
Window Glass.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd of April, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
35 boxes window glass, 10 x 8, each 100 feet
27 ditto ditto ditto, 12 x 10, ditto
30 ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 10, ditto
30 ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 14, ditto
49 ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 12, ditto
47 ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 14, ditto
46 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 14, ditto
40 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 16, ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 16, ditto
11 ditto ditto ditto, 22 x 18, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Ex Abdalla, on account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Ale and Porter.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 31st March, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
16 casks Evans' ale
12 ditto ditto porter
Terms, cash.

Horseshoe Iron.
To Ironmongers, storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, THIS DAY, March 30th, 1855, at 12 o'clock precisely,
10 bundles horseshoe iron, Lion brand, ⅞ to ⅞
11 ditto ditto, ditto, ⅞
371 bars ditto ditto, 1 to ⅞
102 ditto ditto ditto, 1¼
123 ditto ditto ditto, ⅞ to ¼
111 ditto ditto ditto, ⅞
320 ditto ditto ditto, ⅞
150 ditto ditto ditto, 1½.
Terms at sale.

13 Cases Marbles.
Just landed, ex Cateau Wattel.
Table Tops
Tablets
Consoles
To Upholsterers, Marble Cutters, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 2, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely.
13 cases marbles, comprising
Consoles, style Louis XV.
Tablets
St. Anne, Jaune de Linionnes
Ovals, Isabella Fleurie, Blanc Statuarie florentine
Tablets, Jaune de Sienne
Ditto Blanc Saymin
Ditto Napoleon Gris
Ditto Red Royal
White Console, style Louis XV.
Ditto Incarnal
Ditto Blanc Tarquin fleuri
Bronze stands for tables
Terms at sale.

Extensive Drapery Sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th April.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE announce to intending purchasers that the whole of the goods advertised for sale on the above days will be laid out for inspection previous to the sale, in the large room, which will be cleared out and entirely devoted to the display of the goods.

Carriers' Team.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Richard Heaver to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of four horses, dray, and harness, complete, just arrived from Gundagai with a heavy loading. They are thoroughstanch horses, having been used on the road for some time carrying, and will be sold without any reserve, as the owner is leaving the colony.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A carrier's team of four horses, dray, and harness, in one lot, or separate to suit purchasers
A small lot of horses from the Hunter River, broken into dray, gig, and saddle
The usual number of various horses suitable for every description of work, also
Gigs, phaetons, dogcarts, &c.
Secondhand four-spring gig without reserve
A lot of packing carriage cases
Saddles, bridles, &c.

Elegant Household Furniture, Fine-toned Cottage Pianoforte, Pair of splendid Globes, Carts, Harness, Saddles, Mangle, good Milch Cow, Russell's Cooking apparatus, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from William Tucker, Esq., (who is about to leave the colony), to sell by auction, at his residence, Clifton, North Shore, (one of those villas immediately opposite Fort Macquarie), on TUESDAY, April 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture, &c., the principal portion of which was manufactured in London to Mr. Tucker's order, and comprising
Mahogany oval telescope dining table
Ditto cottage sideboard chiffonier
Ditto hair-seated sofa and chairs
Rosewood easy chair, round tables
Chimney glasses and ornaments
Engravings and paintings
China, glass, and plated ware
Carpets, rug, and matting
Fenders and dreirons, time-pieces
Cane-seated and children's chairs
Damask window hangings, poles, &c.
Elegant rosewood loo and occasional tables
Ditto rosewood cabriole sofa and chairs, covered in chints
Rosewood easy-chairs and boudoir tables
Handsome carved satinwood table
Ditto ditto tulipwood pric dieu chair
Fine tone cottage pianoforte, by Wilkie, London, 6½ octaves, &c., in elegant rosewood case
Rosewood music stool and canterbury
Papier mache inlaid chairs
Corner whatnots
Lacquered worktable and workbox
Rosewood ottomans, statuettes, ornaments
Rosewood library table and desk
Bookcase and secretary
Library bookcases
Mahogany easy chairs, rush-seated chairs
Pair new (1854) splendid 20-inch globes, in handsome mahogany stands, compasses, &c.
About 200 volumes popular and standard works
Excellent fowling-piece, in case, complete
Oak tool chest, fitted
Mahogany rising table, hall chairs
Hat and umbrella stand, lamp
Handsome iron bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, and hangings
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Magnificent Spanish mahogany carved wardrobes
Washstands and furniture, towel horses
Mahogany chests drawers
Cheval and toilet glasses
Toilet tables
Rocking and bedroom chairs
Feather beds and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Russell's cooking stove and kitchen range
Spring and tilted carts
Gig and cart harness, saddles
Superior mangle
Dairy and garden utensils, good milch cow, and
Various other effects.

☞ Catalogues are being prepared. A steamer will be engaged to convey purchasers to the sale, and refreshments will be provided.
Terms, cash.

Marine Residence.—Allotments of Building Land.
Birkenhead Estate.
For Auction Sale, 9th April.
The remaining Allotments of the Township of Birkenhead, together with the Dwelling House, Appurtenances, &c., thereto belonging

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell the above, at the New Rooms, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 9th April,
The above most eligible and very desirable properties.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE NESTORIAN.
Important to Contractors, Builders, Timber Merchants, Shippers, and others.
Very valuable and most useful Timber, Slates, Bricks, Lead Piping, &c.
For Auction Sale MONDAY, 2nd April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., under the instructions of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., will sell by auction, at half past 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, 2nd April, at the Circular Wharf,
The residue, or unsold portion of the cargo of the Nestorian, from New York.
As the whole will be landed and ready for delivery on the day of sale, and will consist of the following assortment of
White Pine—Tongued and grooved boards, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, and 1½ inch thick, from 6 to 8 inches wide, and 10 to 16 feet long
Hard Pitch Pine—Tongued and grooved boards, 4 to 6 inches wide, 1¼ thick, from 12 to 30 feet long; and flooring boards, planed one side, shot edges
White Pine Boards—Planed both sides, shot edges, 8 to 16 inches wide, 12 to 20 feet long
Red Pine Boards—Planed one side, shot edges
Carpenters' boards, planed one side, shot edges
Ohio oak, planking for ship and boat building
Bird's-eye maple, for cabinet and fancy work
Sawn square timber, fit for wharves, masts, beams, for building, &c.
Pine weather boards and partition boards of various thickness, &c.
Immediately after which, will be sold a large quantity of
Metal gutterings, of 4, 4½ and 5 inch
Down piping, of 2, 2½, and 3 ditto
Metal wall pipe hooks, 2 inch and 3 inch
Nuggets, angles, shoes, &c., of various sizes, &c.
Ex Queen of the Isles—
Galvanized iron, assorted, 20, 22, 24, and 26 guage
Ex Lucie—
(113)—163,000 super slate, viz.—
9,000 princess, 24 x 14½
17,000 duchess, 24 x 12
20,000 countesses, 22 x 12
16,000 ditto, 22 x 11
21 000 ladies, 18 x 11
13,000 ditto, 18 x 9
10 000 ditto, 12 x 9
2100 super Memel cut deals, consisting of
11 x 3, 1, 2, and 3 cuts, from 20 to 24 feet long
7 x 3, 1, 2, and 3 cuts, from 18 to 26 feet long
7 x 2½, 1, 2, and 3 cuts, from 14 to 28 feet long
17,000 feet cedar boards, cut with the nicest precision, consisting of ¼, ½, 1 inch, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches, ranging from 12 to 36 inches wide, peculiarly adapted for cabinet work
100,000 of superior building bricks, made to imitate the colonial in size, and of a superior quality.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THE MARGARET,
One Hundred and Forty-two Tons register, a fine first-class Brigantine, well known in the trade to Hobart Town and Port Phillip.
For Auction Sale, MONDAY, 2nd April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 2nd April,
The well-known fine first-class brigantine MARGARET, of 142 tons register, but her usual cargo is 260 tons, with a light draught of water; with her gear, stores, boats, &c., as she now lies at the Fleur Company's Wharf. She is well coppered and fastened, in first-rate condition, amply found in stores of every description—in fact, superior in this respect to any vessel of her class plying at this port.
The Margaret has generally been connected with the Hobart Town and Melbourne trade, in which she has been most regular and successful, and for which she is admirably adapted, being stanch in every respect, a fast sailer, and carries a good cargo, with a very easy draught of water.
She is now for unreserved sale, (or one half only) to close a partnership account, and may be inspected at the wharf, previous to the sale.
Inventory of her stores may be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the auctioneers 293, George-street, Sydney,
Terms at sale.

Monster Sale.
Drapery, Slops, Silks, Haberdashery, &c.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th April.
Opening Sale, at the New Stores, opposite Hunter-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, George street North, opposite Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY 4th and 5th April, commencing each day at 10 o'clock prompt, at Post Office time,
393 packages new and seasonable goods, now landing, viz.
Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Coloured ditto 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
7-8 and 5-4 plate prints
Ditto ditto navy blue
Ditto ditto fancy prints
Heavy grey calicoes, 34, 36, 72, and 84 inches
Drab shirting calicoes
Ditto sheeting ditto
Moleskins, in the piece
Cantoons, ditto
Welsh flannels
Imitation ditto
Coloured cotton velvets
Linen tick
Cotton ditto
Black silks
Ditto satins
Ditto satinettes
Fancy silks and satins
Bonnet ribbons, assorted
Winter bonnets, lined
Black silk and satin mantles
Ditto velvet ditto ditto
Paisley shawls
Rich satin shawls
Ladies' underclothing
French merinoes
Ditto twills
Boys' and girls' French merino dresses
Babies' long cashmere robes
Gents' French kid gloves, white and coloured
Habit ditto ditto
Gents' driving gloves
Gents' black kid ditto
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto lace ditto
Ditto silk ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Merino ditto ditto ditto
Men's worsted stockings
Merino undershirts
Ditto pants
Blue guernsey shirts
Stripe ditto ditto
Scarlet ditto ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Woollen suits, complete
Fancy regatta shirts, in boxes
Men's white shirts, linen fronts
Merino comforters
Worsted ditto
Boots and bootikins
Leggings
Men's woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Double stripe moleskin ditto
Millers' drab ditto
Boys' and youths' cord and moleskin trousers
Black cloth shooting coats
Ditto ditto paletots
Black doeskin trousers
Black satin vests
Fancy ditto ditto
Fancy tweed coats
Ditto ditto trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's silk and satin opera ties
Fancy neck-ties
Monkey jackets
Blue pilot cloth coats
Pilot cloth trousers
Flushing ditto ditto
Beaverskin coats
Double-milled drab kersey driving coats
Elephant side chesterfield coats
Kossuth hats
California ditto
Christy's best black silk hats
Boys' and children's fancy hats
Blue cloth navy caps
Ditto military ditto
South westers ditto
Glazed oilskins ditto
Black West of England broadcloths
Ditto ditto casimeres
Ditto ditto doeskins
Tailors' trimmings, assorted
Blue and brown beavers
Fancy ditto
Blue pilot cloth
Gala plaids
Railway rugs
Cotton umbrellas
Silk ditto
Waterproof clothing, assorted
White, black, and coloured watered moreens, &c., &c.
This valuable shipment, being on joint account, will be sold without the least reserve, as landed from the vessel, and mostly in original packages.
Country buyers will do well to bear in mind the day, and make arrangements to be present.
The goods will be open for inspection on and after the 2nd April.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MOST DESIRABLE AND TRULY VALUABLE PROPERTY.
The admired residence of Mr. Archibald Ashdown, with out-offices, productive gardens, and choice grounds attached.
In the highest state of improvement and cultivation, situated on the Parramatta Road, immediately opposite the well-known estate of Ashfield Park, the property of Mrs. Underwood, and distant about four miles from the City boundary.
The present business arrangements of the owner rendering a City residence indispensable, he has reluctantly determined on disposing of this property, upon which he has spared no expense in effecting various improvements, with the view of retaining it as a permanent abode.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 9th April.
The above valuable property, which has been subdivided into eight lots, as follows—
LOT 1 comprises that portion of the land commencing at its western boundary, and running easterly, having a frontage to the Parramatta Road of 250 feet, with an average depth of about 400 feet, on which is erected the house, out-offices, &c., as more particularly described hereafter.
LOT 2 adjoins the foregoing, and has a frontage to the Parramatta Road of about 170 feet, with an average depth of about 500 feet. Upon this is erected a prettily constructed brick cottage.
LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are situated at the back of Lots 1 and 2, and have frontages to the Queen's road of about 50 feet each, and an uniform depth of 241 feet.
As above stated, Lot 1 comprises the House and other buildings, with sufficient grounds attached, including gardens, paddock, &c., to render it complete for a residence in every respect. The House contains, in addition to the hall or passages, Nine Rooms, variously appropriated as Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlour, Bedrooms, &c., together with a convenient Pantry.
The rooms are of a convenient size, and well arranged; but more especial reference may be made to the Dining-room, which is both spacious and handsome; its dimensions being 20 feet x 18 feet x 12 feet high, prettily and pleasantly lighted with French lights, which open upon a spacious verandah that extends along the whole of the building on this side.
Detached from the above, but in close proximity, is a range of buildings, comprising the Kitchen, Wash-room, Laundry, and Dairy or Store-room; in addition to which there is the Coach-house, Stables, and Hay-loft over.
It having been the residence of the present owner during the past six years, it has, during that time, been constantly undergoing improvements, not the least amongst which may be mentioned its abundant supply of water. In addition to a good well in the garden, and large water-hole in the paddock for the use of cattle, &c., there has been constructed at great expense an underground tank, capable of holding about 7000 gallons of water. It is built of brick, and rendered neat, arched over, and completely out of view, into which is collected, by means of guttering round the building, the rain water; the overplus being conveyed by earthen piping placed under ground into the well above alluded to. The water is obtained from the tanks by means of cast-iron piping attached to an iron pump, fitted with conical metal valves, placed at the back of the main building, and immediately opposite the kitchen door.
The grounds attached to the above are prettily laid out, and in a high state of cultivation, the gardens being stocked with a large variety of fruit trees and vines, all in full bearing—among which may be enumerated, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, damsons, bullaces, almonds, apples, pears, oranges, lemons, citrons, quinces, loquats, &c. &c. Adjoining the gardens, and leading therefrom, is an excellent grass paddock, in which there is erected the cow shed, fowl house, piggery, &c., and a large fowl yard, well secured with high paling fence.
ON LOT 2 is erected a substantial and tastefully formed brick cottage, of four rooms, with enclosed kitchen garden attached, the remainder of the land being grass paddock, and of sufficient extent for the erection of a residence, and the formation of pleasure grounds around it.
THE LOTS AT THE BACK, fronting the Queen's Road, consist of land under cultivation, partly as a garden, and partly as a hay and corn paddock, and having been constantly and plentifully manured, is therefore more capable of producing anything that the season will admit of.
A very important fact, which must be kept in view with regard to this property, is its extremely healthy position, being situated on the top of the hill, it is consequently and in accordance with the reversal of the order of things on this "other side of the world," both cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in the valleys or less elevated positions.
The views are exceedingly pretty and extensive; those looking towards the north being particularly so, embracing, as they do, the waters of Hen and Chicken Bay and Parramatta River; with the highly cultivated orchards and grounds in the neighbourhood of Kissing Point, &c., presenting a most charming and delightful landscape.
It is particularly requested that parties will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded during the interim of the time of sale, of viewing this very eligible property, and judging for themselves.
Cards for the purpose, obtainable at the Auctioneers' Office, where there is a large plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Hosiery, Slops, &c.
In the Estate of the late Thomas Buskel Bailey, Hunter-street.
By Order of the Administrator, Mr. John Watkins, York-street.
New Rooms, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the New Rooms, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April,
The residue of the goods in the above estate, consisting of about 50 packages really choice goods, from the best London houses, viz., per Ashburton and other ships.
1B in diamond.

335	1 case shot silk
309	1 case glace silks, fancy colours
298-301.	4 cases coloured circassians
293-297.	5 cases black gros, black grace, and figured silks
326-336.	10 cases assorted silks, consisting of black gros, white bridal satins, lavender, drab, pink, sky, brown, and pearl ditto
337.	1 case assorted lace goods
187.	1 case black lace
128-132.	4 cases satin handkerchiefs, assorted colours
175.	1 case barege and cashmere shawls
260-261.	2 cases white and coloured stays
	8 cases fancy revatta shirts
304-309.	5 cases assorted alpacas and coburgs
403-408.	3 cases black parramattas

1B in diamond—

407-408.	2 cases coloured and white coutille stays
409-417.	8 cases pilot coats, monkey jackets
	1 case Deane, Adam's, and Deane's revolvers
	10 cases A1 superior sparkling hock
	10 cases champagne.

Terms, moderate, at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd April.
Brass Lamps, Mirrors, Cigar Cases, Portemonnaies.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
1 case, containing
2 dozen double mirrors
4 dozen cigar cases
3 dozen portemonnaies
4 dozen brass lamps
Case 171
36 dozen brass lamps
1 case
202 dozen purses
5 ladies' work boxes
31 mathematical boxes
2 musical boxes
3 dozen double mirrors
1 case
7 dozen pairs candlesticks
36 dozen braces
6 smelling bottles
3 dozen horse brushes
Case 138
Vases.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd APRIL.
Six Cases.
Oval and Gothic Trays, Convex Trays, Bread Baskets, Oval Paper Trays, Bright and Japan Candlesticks.
Without reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Case No. 1—
26 sets oval trays
18 sets gothic ditto
Case No. 2—
18 sets gothic trays, superior
36 sets convex ditto ditto
7 dozen bread baskets, ditto
Case No. 3—
6 sets oval paper trays, very superior
6 sets gothic ditto ditto ditto ditto
12 dozen japan finger plates
Case No. 4—
6 dozen bright candlesticks
12 dozen japan ditto
8 dozen bright ditto, 8½ inches
1 dozen japan ditto, 7 inches
14 dozen folios
Case No. 5—
12 dozen japan candlesticks
11 dozen ditto ditto, 7 and 8½ inches
Case No. 6—
15 dozen bright candlesticks, 6, 7, and 8 inches.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY 2nd April.
To Brushware Dealers and others.
Invoice of Broom Heads, Sash Tools, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Greta brushes, whisks
Shoe and polishing ditto
Bannister brushes
Broom heads
Nail, tooth, hat, and clothes brushes
Leather rotisules
Duster ground brushes
Sash paint brushes
Turkey sponges
Round whitewash brushes
Fancy baskets
Dairy brushes
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL.
To Hairdressers, Fancyware Dealers.
Oak, Crab, Polished, Carved, and Blackthorn Walking Sticks, Pictures, Accordeons, and Fancy Goods.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April at 11 o'clock,
64 dozen walking sticks
Oak
Polished
Crab
Carved head
Blast thorn.
1 case—
Gilt framed pictures
Accordeons
Porte cigars
Garters, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL.
To Painters, Ship Chandlers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
300 tins white paint, each 28 lbs.
68 tins green ditto, each 28 lbs.
64 tins blue ditto, each 28 lbs.
15 cases chrome yellow
25 cases, 12 bottles each, copal varnish, each 3 gallons.
Terms at sale.

Berlin Wool, Canvas, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, behind Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
One case of Berlin wool, canvas, &c.
Terms at sale.

Gold Scales.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, behind Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
One invoice of assorted gold scales.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale of Books, 1000 volumes of Works on General Literature, comprising Novels, Travels, Theological Works, Children's Books, Hymn Books, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
Upwards of one thousand volumes of new and popular works, comprising
Blank House, Macauley's Works, Forsyth's Sir Hudson Lowe, Bulwer's Works, Walsh's Brazils, Watkyn's Biographical Dictionary, Mrs. Ellis' Works, Hervey's Turkey, Burton's Diary, Thackeray's Works, Ferguson's Consecrated Heights, Byron's Works, Herbert's ditto, Soyer's Cookery, Joy's Morning and Evening Exercises, Arabian Nights, Life of Lord John Russell, Life of T. Moore, Gleig's England, Andrew's Moscow Husbandry, Life of Charles the Fifth, Stowe's Sunny Memories, Pilgrim's Progress, Fox's Martyrs, Russia and its People, The Czar and his People, Wycliffe's New Testament, Family Friend, Cheever's Lectures, Hand of God, Scotch Psalms, Watts' ditto and Hymns, Olney Hymns, Bible Handbook, &c.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready at the Rooms of the auctioneers on SATURDAY MORNING, March the 31st.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Inn Keepers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Wines, Spirits, Champagne, Ale and Porter, Cider, &c.
To close Consignments.
For positive unreserved sale, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of April.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 hogsheads sherry
6 quarters ditto
10 hogsheads tarragona
14 ditto port
6 ditto ditto
100 cases ditto
3 pipes fine old Lisbon
6 ditto ditto honeydews
25 cases, each 1 dozen, champagne
10 ditto ditto, claret
14 ditto, each 25 bottles, ditto
8 quarters claret
4 puncheons cordial gin
1 barrel genevra
9 hogsheads Booth's cordial gin
6 hogsheads E. I. rum, 30 o.p.
4 hogsheads B. P. rum, 5 8 o.p.
108 cases, each 1 dozen, Hennessey's pale brandy
5 hogsheads brandy (Couzens')
2 quarters ditto ditto, ditto
1 hogshead ditto (Derinan's)
8 pipes dark ditto
8 hogsheads ditto
9 ditto ditto
9 quarters pale ditto, ex Mary Hall
8 ditto ditto ditto, ex Nile
50 cases, 1 dozen each, ditto
90 ankas Devonshire cider
120 cases, each 4 dozen, Barclay's ale and porter, bottled by Harpur, &c., &c.
25 hogsheads London porter
49 ditto Trueman's XX ditto.
Terms at sale.
☞ The whole of the above being for positive unreserved sale, the auctioneers would recommend consumers and dealers wishful to lay in a stock in the present rising market, not on any account to miss the present opportunity. The qualities are good, and the lots will be made to suit purchasers.

COLLEGE-STREET, STRAWBERRY HILLS.
Building Allotment.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 13th April,
A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT, situate in College-street, Strawberry Hills, having a frontage to that street of 29 feet 8 inches by a depth to a side lane of 45 feet.
☞ The above is a first-rate piece of land for a mechanic to erect thereon a homestead, and from its proximity to the railway will prove an improving investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

KIAMA.
(4 CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS), containing from ½ an acre to 2¼ acres each.
TITLE, grant by purchase direct from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
FOUR CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS situate in the flourishing town of Kiama.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 3, 11, and 20, of Section 24, as per Government plan of that town, each containing half an acre.
ALLOTMENT No. 1 of Section 27, as per Government plan of that town, containing 2½ acres.
☞ These allotments are most eligibly situated for building purposes, and within a short distance of the principal thoroughfare. Kiama is fast becoming one of our PRINCIPAL SEA-PORT TOWNS, is carrying on a large coasting trade with the Metropolis, and the purchaser of land there at the present time cannot fail ere long to realise a very handsome profit upon his investments.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BURNETT DISTRICT.
11,050 SHEEP, together with a portion (capable of depasturing 30,000 SHEEP,) of the well-known, extensive, and favourite Station of AUBURN, (late Farquharson's) Burnett District.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Proprietor (who is making arrangements to proceed to England), to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following prime lot of sheep,
1500 maiden ewes, rising 2 years
1000 ewes, 3 years
2500 ditto, 4 ditto
1500 ditto lambs, 8 months
2000 wethers, 2 and 3 years
1000 ditto, 3 years
1500 ditto lambs, 8 months
80 rams,
11,050 sheep, more or less
There sheep are all first-rate, warranted SOUND, and NEVER to HAVE BEEN DISEASED.
They are all young, have been regularly culled, and a better lot is not to be found in the northern districts.
Together with a portion of the MAGNIFICENT and EXTENSIVE STATION of AUBURN, Burnett district, capable of depasturing 30,000 SHEEP.
This station now offered for sale is undoubtedly the best portion of the beautiful and well-known Auburn run, which was an early selection by the Messrs. Farquharson, who were amongst the first winners of the Burnett, and in their choice, their judgment has been shown by the successful issue of their enterprise; the splendid returns of past years proving it to be one of the MOST PAYING STATIONS in the district.
The country consists of fine undulating lightly timbered ridges and the sheep are now running and fattening in flocks of 2000 to 5000 each, it is well watered by THREE LARGE CREEKS, with never failing water.
Its local position is excellent, being about
30 miles from the Township of Gayndah
140 miles from Maryborough
130 miles from Port Curtis,
and in the immediate neighbourhood of those well-known stations of Messrs

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL, from January to December, 1853, 12 numbers, 18s. (forming vol. 3 of the work)
The Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal, vols. for 1850, 30s.; 1851, 30s.; 1852, 30s.; 1853, 36s.
Nicholson's Builders' and Workman's New Director, latest edition, much enlarged, 35s. cloth, 65s. half-calf.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 355, George-street, next Bank of Australasia.

GUNS, GUNS.—Guns and Gun Repairs. Long looked for come at last. A practical birding gun maker, and MANTON of the colony.—H. CHALLENER, working Gun Maker, York-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, the only general practical birding workman in the colony. N.B.—Every description of repeating firearms accurately repaired, and guns regulated.

SULPHURIC ACID, manufactured in the colony in any quantity, price 3d per lb. Strength 1.800, and superior to the best English acid. J. R. BLAKE, Brodie and Craig's Wharf. 20 tons ready for delivery.

FOR SALE, for Thirty to Forty Couple of Fowls. Apply 207, Kent-street.

SPRING WAGGON for Sale, a first-rate article, suitable for merchants, brewers, carriers, &c., the best English springs, wood, and workmanship. For particulars apply ALPHA, *Herald* Office.

OAK FONT AND WALNUT DEVONPORT.—On Sale, an elegantly carved oak font, an elaborately carved walnut devonport, four copying letter-presses (sizes), with letter books, and all appurtenances. Apply to E and W. PAUL, Macquarie-place.

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—For Sale, a Hydraulic Press for hay, made by Messrs. Robinson and Cope, engineers, Finsbury, London. For plan and directions apply to HUGH MACKAY, 1, Church-hill.

IN REFERENCE to the numerous applications, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that the HALF-KILDERKINS OF LONDON STOUT are now landed, and can with confidence be recommended to private families, for whom they are admirably adapted.
In conjunction with the above, the undersigned has particular satisfaction in calling attention to his present stock of wines, in cases and bin. They are all chosen with the greatest care and judgment to please the most fastidious palate, amongst them will be found
Sherries, pale, of a choice quality and delicate in flavour
Ditto, gold, fine rich colour
Ditto, brown, a fine East India wine (very rare)
Madeira, very old, the finest sample in the country
Port, rich fruity, dry, and tawny wines
Champagnes, hocks, moselles, clarets, sauternes, bucellas, &c., &c., &c.
I. O. GLANHAM, 186, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Tailor, Draper, Hatter, Hosier, and Ready-made Clothing Establishment, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Shooting Coats, 15s. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Rochefort and Oxonian Coats, £1, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Paletot Coats, £1 10s. at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

COUNTRY Gentlemen, Storekeepers, and others will find it to their interest to purchase at J. B. TICKLE'S.

SUPERFINE Doeskin Shooting and Cambridge Coats, £1, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Doeskin Trousers, 16s. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Vests, 10s. 6d. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

FANCY Doeskin Trousers, to fit over the boot, 15s at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

MEN'S, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, of every description, at J. B TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SEAL-SKIN Coats, of the best description, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street, one door from Pitt-street.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—LARMER'S, Aromatic Mixture, the most effectual remedy hitherto discovered for the removal of disease. It affords immediate relief in all cases of disordered stomach and bowels, such as bile, headache, wind in the stomach, indigestion, sickness, spasms, and is therefore with confidence as a valuable family medicine. Bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. 267, George-street.

SPRING CART, covered, strong enough for two horses, also harness for the same, for SALE, at the Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale.

PIANOFORTES.—Just received, some very superior cottage pianofortes by Collard and Collard; also semi cabinet and michrocordeon pianofortes by Stodart, Cadby, Lambert, and other makers. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment of harmoniums in the colony. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. — Violins, concertinas, fluidnas, musical boxes in great variety, saxhorns cornopeans, flutes, flageolets, &c. Violin, violon, cello, double bass and guitar strings. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES tuned, repaired, or removed by covered spring vans. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

WRIGHT'S AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR 119, Swanston-street, Melbourne.—Mr. JAMES WRIGHT begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has arranged with Mr. Armstrong, veterinary surgeon, to effect all sales by auction and privately at his establishment.
Mr. Armstrong is well known to the oldest colonists as the first of his profession who practised in the Australian colonies, and the first auctioneer who took out a license exclusively for the sale of stock.
Mr. Wright is convinced he can offer greater advantages at his advantages at his Bazaar to gentlemen resident in New South Wales than any other auctioneer in Melbourne, from the circumstance of his brother and agent being resident in Sydney, who is always accurately informed of the state of the Melbourne horse market. is prepared to make any necessary advances on horse stock, or carriages, sent by either land or water, and will undertake the arrangements for the same.
Agent in Sydney, William Wright, opposite Cuter's timber-yard, Sussex-street; or to William Brown, corner of Sussex-street and Druitt-street.

THE OLD HOUSE, IN PARK-STREET.—Will you walk into our Old House, say D. Wiley and Son, And see the vast improvements we recently have done,
You have no need to stoop your head, as you have done before,
For there's full five feet nothing from the ceiling to the floor.
Then will you, will you, will you, as you're passing by,
Take our advice, and at some price, a fancy basket buy.
We've reticules and cradles, with all the paraphernalia
Of basket ware, to serve with care, all the people in Australia,
Nor will we long prolong our song, for it is wet and dreary,
And we must fain keep out the rain, our paper's getting smeary.
Then, will you, will you, will you, will you, just pop in and buy,
But if wet feet, you do not greet, you'll wait till the shop's dry.
WILEY and SON, basket makers and chair caners, wholesale and retail, 11, Park-street.
Our fancy stall, we beg you'll mark it,
Is 30, D shed, George-street Market.

OLD MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 492, now 189, George-street, four doors from Hunter-street.—Mrs. SPEIRS begs to call the attention of her kind friends and the public in general, to an addition to her unrivalled stock in millinery; she has opened the first shipment of winter bonnets, consisting of velvets, dark silks, and satins, fancies, suitable for the approaching season, and has arranged (to secure for her friends the latest fashions) to have her supplies every two months. Notice. The present stock will be open for public inspection on MONDAY, 2nd April.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
Oil Lamps; Glasswicks
French moderateur lamps
Kohlenat oil, sperm oil
Camphine and candle lamps
Table and reading lamps
Victoria and football lamps, with cut glass
Billiard and wall lamps
Hexagon passage lamps, with stained glass
Hanging lamps, &c., &c.
Lamp chimneys, of all sizes
Hemispheres and lotuses, richly cut
Lamp and gas globes, ditto ditto
Gas smoke consumers, ditto ditto
Chimney cleaners, &c., &c.
J. GRIMM, Lamp Manufacturer and Lacquerer, 95, York-street, two doors from King-street.
N.B.—All kinds of lamps repaired.

MAIZE. MAIZE. MAIZE.—2000 bushels on sale, in lots to suit purchasers. R. PETHEBRIDGE, 53, Sussex-street.

KISSING POINT—FAMILY RESIDENCE and DAIRY FARM.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD has received instructions to LET, a beautifully situated gentlemen's house, within ten minutes' walk of the wharf. Kissing Point, together with 12 acres of paddock, orcharding, garden, &c., and the right of run for 8 cows.
The house contains 6 rooms, besides large detached kitchen and dairy, coach-house, stables, and every convenience.
The herd of dairy cows at present on the ground, and which have been selected with great care and regardless of expense by the present occupier, would, together with the poultry, &c., be taken at a valuation.
Mr. LAYARD has great pleasure in recommending this delightful country box to any parties having business in Sydney, as being, from its propinquity to the wharf, where the steamers call morning and evening, particularly eligible for the merchant or the man of business.
At the present high prices, the surplus produce of the garden and the fruit would fully pay the rent, thus leaving the fortunate possessor an enchanting residence and all the luxuries of a country life, within three-quarters of an hour of Sydney, LITERALLY FOR NOTHING,
Apply to Mr. LAYARD, 28, Hunter-street.
N.B. An ample supply of wood and excellent water.

ANY PERSON having a neat Cottage to dispose of in the vicinity of Woolloomooloo, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a few lines, with price, &c., to J. DAVIS, No. 118, Cumberland-street North. The house must contain either three, four, or five rooms, with large yard, also carriage entrance. P.S. Bourke or Forbes street preferred.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Coal Field.—For SALE, or Lease, a Coal Field, in the district of the Hunter, within five miles of Maitland, and within three miles of the navigable part of the River Hunter, at Hexham.
Hexham is a rising and rapidly improving village on the banks of the Hunter, midway between Morpeth and Newcastle, and passed by the steamers daily, *en route* for Sydney and Maitland. The railroad now in progress from Newcastle to Maitland and the Upper Hunter, passes through Hexham, and continues on towards Maitland, cutting the land now brought under the notice of the public, as a Coal Field into nearly equal portions. The present high road from Newcastle to Maitland also intersects the property.
It is the intention of the proprietor to subdivide this coal field into twenty lots or thereabouts, for sale or lease, the lots varying in area from thirty to sixty acres. The terms of lease will be similar to those granted by the Crown to lessees of coal fields. A future advertisement will more fully develop the intentions of the proprietor with regard to the property, now for the first time submitted to the consideration of the monied interests of Melbourne or Sydney. The proprietor, if any persons should wish, is willing to enter into arrangements to work the said coal field with a capitalist practically acquainted with mining.
Apply to Mr. Alexander Dodds, East Maitland; or to William Briggs, Esq., solicitor, West Maitland; or to G. S. White, Esq., surveyor, East Maitland; from either of whom any further information on the subject can be obtained.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.—G. SAMUELS has made the most ample preparation for the approaching season. Autumn and winter attire for gentlemen and youths of all ages, now on show at the Australian Clothing Depot, 106, Pitt-street. An entire display of last season's stock having been effected, and a perfect novel collection of clothing suitable for all classes of purchasers, having been introduced to their demand for the approaching season. Special attention in particular is invited to a resplendent display of richly embroidered vests in new material, suited for the season. Paletots, wrappers, capes, and overcoats, too numerous to particularise, exhibiting novelties lately introduced into the colony, solely by G. SAMUELS, Australian Clothier, 106, Pitt-street.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—At the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Superior Black Cloth Frock Coats, silk lined, at 36s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-st.

MEN'S Black Cloth Shooting Coats, at 20s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Oxonians, at 24s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Fancy Doeskin Coats, at 17s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Trousers, from 13s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Superior Black Cloth Trousers, fashionable cut, at 18s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

BOYS' Black Cloth Coats, at 10s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

BOYS' Black and Blue Cloth Jackets, at 8s. 6d. at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

BOYS' Black and Fancy Doe Trousers, from 6s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

BOYS' Fancy Vests, from 2s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

OBSERVE the ADDRESS. H. COHEN, Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

OBSERVE.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., the People's Clothiers, will be closed on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next.

BOYS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., King-street.

LEGGINGS.—3s. 6d., 5s., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d. BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

FOUR ounce weight Silk Waterproof COATS, 45s. BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BRASS CORNICES.—Just imported a very superior assortment of brass cornices, of various designs, and fitted to windows of any shape or size, at a considerably less cost than poles or gilt wood cornices, and quite as durable. At DELISSA'S furniture warehouse, Britannia House, 156 and 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

LADIES and Gentlemen requiring their mattresses, sofas, or other furniture, re-made or newly covered, or their residences fitted in a superior manner, are respectfully reminded that by employing a first-class working upholsterer, who himself executes all orders with which he may be favoured, they will ensure the proper and speedy completion of the work, and avoid the large profits of employers. The highest references given. Address UPHOLSTERER, *Herald* Office.

FOR THE ISLAND TRADE.—Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, 18 figs per lb. G. H. POLLARD.

WOOD TURNING-LATHE, and Tools complete, for £8. Apply P., *Herald* Office.

TURKEY COFFEE, of unequalled strength and flavour, 1s. per lb. FISHER'S, George and Goulburn streets.

TEAS, choicest varieties, cheaper than any other house in Sydney. FISHER'S, George and Goulburn streets.

SUGARS, best qualities and lowest prices, at FISHER'S, George and Goulburn streets.

WOLLONGONG BUTTER.—The undersigned has the pleasure to announce to a discerning public, that he has secured the produce of several of the largest dairies at Wollongong, and he is determined to give his customers the full benefit of the arrangement, by retailing the finest Wollongong butters at 2s. 3d. per lb., and second quality ditto, 1s 9d. FISHER'S Tea and Grocery Warehouse, George and Goulburn streets. Note the address.

GRUYERE CHEESE, ex Catteaux Wattel, just arrived. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

BUTTER! Really good BUTTER! at reduced prices. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

FINE TEAS!—The undersigned begs to call the attention of private families to his splendid mixtures of the finest black and green teas, comprising oolong, souchong, orange, and flowery pekoes, and fine congous, hyson twankey and pearl gunpowder, mixed in such proportions as will gratify the most fastidious tea drinkers in the colony, in tinfoil wrappers, bearing the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

COFFEE!—The genuine Mocha flavoured coffee still on sale, at one shilling per lb. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

SUGARS! the best samples in Sydney, cheap. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

BARCELONA NUTS, Shell Almonds, Jordan Almonds, Walnuts, Muscatel, and Eleme Raisins. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-street.

OYSTERS, Lobsters, Salmon, Ling, Moir's Aberdeen Herrings. WILLIAM ALLEN, number one, Park-st.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — If the party who brought a letter for W. Timlin, from the above place, would call at No. 36, Elizabeth-street North, the above will feel much obliged.

BABY LINEN.—Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened four cases of Baby Linen, containing every requisite for the month.
Infants' long and short nightgowns
Infants' monthly gowns
Infants' day and night blankets
Infants' flannel squares and head flannels
Infants' plain and registered swathes
Infants' plain and trimmed shirts
Infants' trimmed baskets, in variety
Infants' long and short robes
Infants' frocks and frock bodies
Infants' caps and cauls
Infants' wool boots
Infants' merino and cashmere cloaks, all colours
Infants' cashmere, satin, and wool hoods
Infants' long slips, plain and trimmed
Ladies' registered belts
Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen Establishment, 28, Hunter-street. Country orders by post promptly executed.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.—Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened a fresh lot of Underclothing, consisting of
Ladies' night dresses, plain and trimmed
Ladies' chemises, various shapes
Ladies' drawers, plain and trimmed
Ladies' flannel drawers
Ladies' flannel under vests
Ladies' lambswool and merino drawers
Ladies' ditto ditto undervests
Ladies' longcloth slips with and without bodies
Ladies' moreen and horsehair skirts
Ladies' flannel petticoats
Ladies' lambswool and merino hosiery
Ladies' plain and printed flannel wrappers
Ladies' print morning wrappers
Ladies' trimmed night caps
Ladies' French cambric handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered
Children's underclothing, of every description
Mrs. MAY, Underclothing and Outfit Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street. N.B.—Country orders by post, promptly executed.

LADIES' and Families Outfits prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, Sydney Outfit Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street. N.B.—Country orders by post promptly executed.

WATERPROOF Clothing of every description, of the best quality, wholesale and retail C. H. MAY, General Outfitter, 28 and 34, Hunter-street. Boys' waterproofs all sizes.

WATERPROOF Syphonia, or Silk Pocket Coats, weighing only 10 ounces. C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-st.

T. G. SAWKINS, Coal and General Agent, opposite the *Herald* Office.

7-8 HOOP IRON on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, agent, opposite the *Herald* Office.

NOTICE.—ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Signor RECANATI will not appear any more in this theatre, for reasons that will be explained to the public in Monday's paper, and shall be decided by the law. C RECANATI.

BOOTS and SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK, William-street, Woolloomooloo, grateful for the very liberal patronage received, and for the rapid increase of his connection, begs respectfully to call attention to his present large and well assorted stock of seasonable goods, the superior quality of which will be found fully equal to any previously sold.
J. W., encouraged by the success attending his introduction of first class boots and shoes, is resolved to continue to confine his business to such articles; his motto is "Let who will sell the cheapest he will sell the best," being now satisfied that quality and not the price will, after all, be the real test of cheapness, and the best way to establish a large trade.
N.B. Terms, cash.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.—Selling Off at an immense reduction. J. M. MERRINGTON informs the public that the whole of his stock has been re marked at fifty per cent. under former prices, and must be sold to make room for novelties now arriving. He has only quoted a few articles; but the whole stock will be found equally cheap. Judge for yourselves.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Damaged long cloth (per yard)	0	1½	Osnaburghs, ditto ...	0s.	3½
Delaine dresses	4	6	CLOTHING.		
Ditto ditto (12 yards) ...	5	4½	Men's doeskin coats ...	12	6
Ditto ditto (superior) ...	6	9	Ditto ditto, fancy ditto	16	6
Cashmere dresses ...	6	11½	Superfine, ditto, ditto ...	10	0
Ditto ditto	7	9	Men's black satin vests, from	3	6
Ditto ditto (extra) ...	9	11½	Ditto ditto	6	6
Print dresses	1	9	Ditto drab trousers ...	7	9
Ditto ditto (fast colours)	2	5½	Ditto ditto ditto ...	12	6
Ditto ditto ditto ...	3	9	Ditto ditto ditto (extra quality)	16	6
Printed shawls	1	0	Ditto silk beaufort ties...	0	10½
8-4 cashmere ditto ...	5	9	Boys' ditto ditto	0	6
Ditto ditto	8	6	Ditto gambroon trousers	2	6
Rich Paisley filled ditto	14	6	Ditto vests	1	9
Calicoes, white and brown, from	0	2½	Ditto tweed coats ...	6	11½
8-4 sheetings, ditto ditto	0	8½	Men's regatta shirts ...	1	11½
Rolled linings, all colours	0	3	Ditto white ditto (linen collars)	2	6
Table damask, table cloths, table covers, table napkins, &c.			Black kid gloves, from 3½d. per pair		
Cotton ticks, from ...	0	3½	Overcoats, blankets, lambswool vests and drawers, at a great reduction, &c.		
Linen ditto, ditto ...	0	10½			

Observe the address, MERRINGTON'S, the Emporium, 255, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—To be sold, the goodwill and lease of a grocer's shop, situated in the most business part of Woolloomooloo. The present proprietor being obliged to give up business in consequence of the indisposition of his wife. For further particulars apply to R. DARBY, 27, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BEE HIVE, Pitt-street.—JAMES BRADY will SELL the Lease, Goodwill, and Fixtures of his Establishment, a bargain.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Grands and Cottages, the finest pianofortes ever imported. H. MARSH and CO.

EVERY description of Musical Instruments on SALE. The trade supplied. H. MARSH and CO.

LATEST MUSIC. Dance, Vocal, and Instrumental. Instruction books for every instrument. H. MARSH and CO.

PATENT SELF-ACTING HARMONIUM, 12 stops, suitable for dancing saloons or concert rooms. H. MARSH and CO.

TARPAULINS, of all sizes, for SALE, by MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO.

RATTANS.—500 Bundles for SALE, ex Content. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

SHELLARD'S TOBACCO, of superior quality, in half tierces, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Shell Lime always on hand, at KERSEY'S Wharf, Dixon-street, at 2s. per bushel at the kiln; 2s 3d., delivered.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LYONS-TERRACE and GOULBURN-STREET ALLOTMENTS.—The few left on SALE. Long credit. Plan at BOWDEN and THRELKELD'.

LYONS-TERRACE and GOULBURN-STREET ALLOTMENTS.—The few left on SALE. Long credit. Plan at BOWDEN and THRELKELD'S.

LYONS-TERRACE and GOULBURN-STREET ALLOTMENTS.—The few left on SALE. Long credit. Plan at BOWDEN and THRELKELD'S.

RAILWAY TERMINUS, Ashfield.—Fifty first-class Villa Allotments, close to the above terminus, of such large dimensions as to suit the numerous enquiries after a choice spot on which to build a house, and have a garden, with room also for a few fruit trees, for SALE, on MONDAY next, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers, City Mart, 211, George-street, Saturday, 31st March.

ASHFIELD TERMINUS.—Allotments in this locality for positive SALE, on MONDAY next, at the City Mart. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD remind purchasers of Railway Termini Allotments of the positive SALE on MONDAY next.

THE ONLY RAILWAY TERMINUS BUILDING on the Parramatta line, is at Ashfield; allotments adjoining the same will be disposed of on MONDAY next, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart.

R. K. ALLEN will sell, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the Paintings, &c., advertised for yesterday.

THIS DAY.
Cigars.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10,000 superior cigars.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd April, 1855.
Fancy Goods.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
Grey and scarlet-edge belts
Silk and bead purses
Straw reticules
Papier machie card racks
Watch stands
Papeteries
Knitting boxes
Work boxes
Fancy tellows
Dressing cases
Inkstands
Jewel cases
Tea caddies
Telescopes
Silver pencil cases
Purses, &c., &c., &c.

MONDAY, 2nd April.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Glasses.
Ex Caroline Read, Tebutt, from London.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
F in diamond S. 7-8 2 cases, containing
3 20 x 16 marble bottom twist pillar glasses
3 24 x 18 ditto ditto ditto
3 20 x 16 twist pillar tray glasses
3 24 x 18 ditto ditto ditto
10-11 2 cases,
2 24 x 18 plain pillar tray glasses
2 24 x 18 column
2 24 x 18 twist pillar box
2 24 x 18 box
2 26 x 18 box moulded
2 24 x 18 toilet glasses
2 26 x 18 ditto ditto
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd April.
Effects of a Gentleman deceased.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry effects of a gentleman deceased, viz.—
Wearing apparel
Gold lever watch, jewelled
Books, viz.—
Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia
Quinn's Anatomy, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale.
At the New Stores, Pitt-street North, near the Circular Wharf.
TUESDAY, 3rd April, at half-past 2 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt street North, near the Circular Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, TUESDAY, 3rd April,
Wool
Tallow
Hides
Sheepskins
Horns
Flour
Maize
Oats
Bran, &c.
Terms at sale.

Six Cases Popular Novels.
THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 2 o'clock to the minute.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Rooms, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th April, at 2 o'clock to the minute,
6 cases of the most modern and popular novels. Full particulars in Monday's issue.
Terms at sale.

10 Bales best Navy Canvas.
TUESDAY, 3rd April, at half-past 3 o'clock prompt.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 3rd April, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, Post Office time, at the New Stores, opposite Hunter-street,
10 bales best navy canvas.
To prevent disappointment and loss of time to the trade, a fixed hour is named, and the Auctioneers trust that intending purchasers will appreciate the act, and be prompt to time.
Terms at sale.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Warehousemen, Country Storekeepers, Drapers, Wholesale and Retail, Shippers, and others.
MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock.
TUESDAY, 3rd; WEDNESDAY, 4th; THURSDAY, 5th April, 1855.
☞ Three Days' Auction Sale.
The Auctioneers are most anxious to press upon the attention of buyers the very great importance of the above
EXTRAORDINARY SALE of GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, being the most extensive selection of the best, most modern and finest description of goods, of great variety generally, and very peculiarly adapted to the season, and the requirements of all, that has ever yet been exhibited for auction sale in this colony.
There will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.'S New Rooms, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, when it is hoped, that an opportunity such as can seldom, if ever, again occur, will be very generally taken advantage of.
Observe—The sale will commence each day promptly at the time appointed. See advert. sementa.

Surry House, South-head Road.
Capital investment.
MR. CHARLES MOORE has received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of James Wilshire, to sell by auction, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, at the premises corner of Pitt and Market-streets,
The above valuable premises, now in the occupation of the Messrs. Merrett.
It is, without exception, the best situation, the most central, and best stand in that locality, for any general business. It has now been established about four years in the drapery trade, which has been latterly increased by the exertions of the Messrs. Merrett. The premises are at present under agreement for tenantcy to Mr. Holborrow, at £4 a week, which will expire on 25th August next, when the purchaser will be entitled to possession, together with all fixtures of trade belonging to the estate of James Wilshire.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this property before the day of sale. Further particulars can be had of the auctioneer, 89, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

To Photographic Artists, Amateurs, Furniture Dealers, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Photographic Institution, 197, George-street, on MONDAY, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Double achromatic lens and camera
Knight's telescope, head rest, guiding stand, mercury box, prepared carbon, rouge and rotten stone, lebdor and chloride of gold
Bromine, iodine, &c., plates and boxes, collodion
Gutta percha cases, buckskin buffs
Aneroid barometer with index, in oak case
Chronometer for testing samples of grain
Crucibles and porous tubes for electrotyping
Portable screen, background, &c.
Framed engravings
Cheval glass, papier mache stand
Brussels carpet, centre table
Hair-seated chairs and sofa
Handsome show case in maple frame
Tongued and grooved boards, and various sundries
After which,
65 camp ovens, assorted
10 years' bound files of the *Sydney Morning Herald*
Counter with drawers
Day and Co.'s scales and weights, complete from 1lb. to 2 cwt.
Bookshelves, &c.
Terms, cash.

Stock-in-trade of Boots, Shoes, Materials, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Muhlschwein, Market-street, on MONDAY, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock,
All the stock-in-trade of superior boots, shoes, materials, &c., comprising
Men's strong kip boots
English and colonial wellingtons
French, wellington, and other boots
Cloth and enamel boots
Ladies' boots and shoes, in great variety
Girls' and children's boots and shoes, various
Fancy roans, and other materials, and sundries
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd April.
Brass Wire Sieves
Sheep Shears
Spades
25 Kegs assorted Nails
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
29 brass wire sieves
11 dozen Wilkinson's sheep shears
29 spades
14 kegs 2 inch hurdle nails
2 ditto 2½-inch ditto ditto
3 ditto 1½-inch clasp ditto
1 ditto 1½-inch ditto ditto
3 ditto 2-inch ditto ditto
2 ditto 3-inch ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd April.
To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
20 Cases assorted Jams
4 Cases ditto Jellies
For sale, without reserve.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases assorted jams, each 6 dozen, lb. jars—120 dozen
4 cases assorted jellies, each 6 dozen, lb. jars—24 dozen.
Terms, cash.

In the Estate of David Bell.
To Woollen Drapers, Tailors, and Outfitters.
Unreserved Sale of Winter Woollen Goods, consisting of Pilots, Beavers, Doeskins, Trimmings, &c.
On THURSDAY, 5th April, at the shop corner of Pitt and Market streets.
MR. CHARLES MOORE has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, immediately after finishing the estate goods (say 2 o'clock p.m.), the largest and best assortment of woollen goods ever selected for the colonial trade, viz.:—
4 bales pilot cloth
3 ditto beavers
1 ditto doeskins
1 ditto milled doeskins
3 ditto fancy
2 ditto tweeds
1 ditto broad blacks
1 ditto medleys
2 cases silesias
2 ditto cashmas
1 ditto alpacas
2 ditto veronas
1 ditto silk and twist
1 ditto buttons
1 ditto loops
1 ditto leathers and straps
3 ditto containing
Canvas, 4 hole buttons
Edging, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Damaged Sugars.
Ex Sea Morse, Langlois, from Mauritius.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. Henry Fisher, to sell for the benefit of whom it may concern, at Unwin's Stores, Argyle-street, 10 o'clock precisely MONDAY MORNING, the 2nd April, 1855, more or less damaged by sea water, viz,
TBC—102 bags bright brown counter sugar, slightly damaged
95 bags bright grocers' sugar, damaged
26 bags snowdrop crystal sugar, slightly touched
54 bags brown sugar, damaged
28 bags ditto ditto, slightly touched
13 bags ditto ditto, badly damaged
10 bags counter sugar, ditto
51 bags ditto ditto, slightly touched
63 bags ditto ditto, very much damaged
8 bags brown sugar, ditto
21 bags ditto ditto, slightly damaged
107 bags bright grocers', slightly damaged
20 bags ditto ditto, ditto
71 bags, much damaged
5 bags, slightly
HF, 2 to 6—
74 bags, slightly touched, bright counter
HF and M mark—
18 bags, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Terms, cash.
Also, at sale time and place—
Lambert over JL in diamond, 6-7
65 bags bright counter sugar, sound
Ditto, 1-5—
136 bags bright Mauritius sugar, sound
Terms at sale.
Also, 48 barrels and packages soda, badly damaged.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S General Sale of Horses, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's-Head Horse Repository, George street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Choice horses, of various sizes, fresh from the country, comprising
Brickfield-hill and Druitt-street trial horses
Gig, carriage, and saddle horses. Also,
The usual number of other horses
A strong well-built omnibus
London-made chaise carts, domestic dog-carts, coaches, gigs, very strong whitechapel carts, drays, carts, wood drays, and other articles, too numerous to be mentioned.
Terms, cash.

Horses from the Hunter.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY,
Four choice horses from the Hunter. They are subject to trials, which will be given before settlement of sale.
Terms, cash.

Saddle Hack.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very quiet serviceable hack, 14 hands high; his paces are very good and very easy, such as would please an unskilled rider. He is used to town, and will remain without holding.
Terms, cash.

A Carrier's Team.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
Horses, drays, and harness, in one lot or separate, to suit purchasers
The shafter is a powerful and good-tempered horse, formerly selected from a batch at New England; he has been constantly on the road, performing prodigies of work over a mountainous country.
The leader, a bay gelding; he will shaft, but has never been tried of late, his capabilities as a leader are such as to induce the owner to give the purchaser a trial of him conjointly with any other horse.
Dray, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Carts, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
Two newly imported gigs, replete with every improvement
An English phaeton, perfectly new
A very strong gingerbeer cart, it will also answer as a baker's cart; this is an article rarely to be had, and should be inspected
A new grocer's cart, on very strong springs
Two new Whitechapel carts, on patent axles
Two new gardeners' carts.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS. JAMES THOMPSON and CO. have instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, 116, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
A most extensive stock of drapery, slops, &c., &c.
Black cassimere, fancy doe, tweed, and woollen cord trousers
Cloth coats and tweed ditto
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets
Fine white, regatta, and Scotch twill shirts
Waterproof, lined, and reversible coats
Prints, hosiery, stays
Flowers, ribbons, gloves
Beaufort ties, silk and pocket neckerchiefs
Horse quilts and disper rugs
Boys' cloth dresses
Poplin and byadere robes and dresses
Black silks, brocaded, and check glace ditto
Printed delaines and circassian cloths
White damask table cloths and grey hollands
Paisley and tartan scarfs and shawls
With a variety of other goods.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Extensive Sale.—500 packages oilmen's store, groceries, fruits, &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 5, 1855, by COHEN and HARBOTTLE. Full particulars in Monday's paper.

Extensive unreserved Sale of sixty Trunks Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated house of James Davies and Son.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, April 3, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty packages seasonable boots and shoes, comprising
Men's long mining boots
Gent's best light calf wellington boots
Ditto patent calf

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